# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,616—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA



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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 18th April. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 11000 |
| 20th " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 27th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 13000 |
| 4th May. | EGYPT | 8000 | | |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 8000 | | |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 1st June. | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 8th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 9500 |
| 16th " | MOOLTAN | 11000 | | |

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

### ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1912 | Due Bombay about 1912 | Leave Karachi about 1912 | Leave Bombay about 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Birmingham | 7400 | .... | .... | 16 April | 19 April. |
| City of York | 7810 | .... | .... | 27 April | 29 April. |
| City of Glasgow | 5370 | .... | 2 May | 25 May | 27 May |
| Trafford Hall | 6231 | 25 April. | 19 " | 3 June* | .... |
| Citrol Sparta | 6418 | 26 May | 16 June | 9 July* | .... |
| City of Paris | 9304 | 16 " | 9 " | 30 July† | .... |
| City of Manchester | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Steamer | 5451 | 8 June | 2 July | 23 July | .... |
| City of York | 7800 | 13 " | 7 July | 31 July | |
| City of Corinth | 6443 | 27 " | 21 " | 16 Aug. | |
| City of Poona (Twin Screw) | 7800 | 12 July | 4 Aug. | 24 Aug. | |
| Trafford Hall | 6231 | 26 " | 15 " | 2 Sept. | |
| Royal Glasgow | 6259 | 30 " | 23 " | 12 " | |
| New Twin Screw Steamer | 8000 | 2 Aug. | 21 " | 30 " | |
| City of Sparta | 6418 | 21 " | 13 Sept | 3 Oct. | |
| City of Calcutta | 7700 | 30 " | 21 " | 11 " | |

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Liverpool about 1912 | Continental Call about 1912. | Due Bombay about 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Calcutta | 75 5 | 29 Aug. | Naples..... 5 Sept. | 21 Sept. |
| City of Paris | 9304 | 19 Sept. | Marseilles. 21 Sept. | 10 Oct. |
| City of Birmingham | 7393 | 26 " | Naples..... 6 Oct. | 30 Oct. |
| City of Corinth | 6443 | 5 Oct. | .... | 29 Oct. |
| City of Poona | 7800 | 16 " | Marseilles 13 Oct. | 4 Nov. |
| Trafford Hall | 6231 | 23 " | Marseilles 20 Oct. | 15 Nov. |
| Steamer | .... | 31 " | Naples..... 8 Nov. | 23 Nov. |
| New Twin Screw Steamer | 7800 | 8 Nov. | Marseilles 13 Nov. | 30 Nov. |
| City of Sparta | 6418 | 20 " | .... | 12 Dec. |
| City of Genoa | 6972 | 30 " | .... | 22 Dec. |
| City of Paris | 9304 | 11 Dec. | Marseilles, 18 Dec. | 3 Jan. 1913 |

| FARES. | 1st class Single | 1st class Return | 2nd class Single | 2nd class Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To Marseilles | 578 | 921 | 429 | 649 |
| " London via Marseilles | 652 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| " Liverpool | 605 | 987 | 462 | 705 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fare as advertised includes Free Passage by B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

### BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.


CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.


## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing. Date, Time, Route via.

† Dumra ... 1695 Friday 12th April 6 a.m. direct.
‡ Lhasa ... 2194 Mon. 15th April 11 a.m. via P. D. & O. M.
* Dwarka..... 1695 Thurs. 18th April 9 a.m. O. M.
† Or latest on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. Dwarka, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 18th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Wednesday 17th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bussrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on or about 18th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 20th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
11th April, 1912.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Habsburg | 3379 | E. Seberich | 16th April |
| Semiramis | 3999 | A. Bliaffer | 1st May |
| Bregenz | 3905 | A. Petris | 16th " |
| Cleopatra | 4039 | N. Chernich | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † Austria | 7583 | D. Cosulich | 23th April |
| Chios | 6017 | P. Pavisich | 28th May |
| Fr. Ferdinand, | 6046 | P. A. Leva | 27th June |

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 500 | | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | " 750 | | |
| To London via Trieste | " 579 | to | 644* |
| To London via Trieste and back | " 903 | " | 1,038* |

SECOND CLASS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 350 | | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | " 525 | | |
| To London via Trieste | " 429 | to | 449† |
| To London via Trieste and back | " 633 | " | 723† |

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 | | |
| To Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 | | |
| To London via Trieste | " 529 | to | 594* |
| To London via Trieste and back | " 833 | " | 963* |

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard's, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamers | Tons | Captains | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Persia | 5895 | S. Cilinzek | 7th May |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes ;—

3½ inch by 4½ inch ..Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ..Annas 4 per " *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅝ inch, Rs. 3½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousands.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE —16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COXS SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

### THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE ;
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE :
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP .....£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Newara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY,
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,400,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | IPOH | RANGOON |
| BANGKOK | JOHORE | SAIGON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | LONDON | Do HONGKEW |
| CANTON | LYONS | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MAI AUGA | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | TAIPEH |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | TIENTSIN |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | TSINGTAU |
| HARBIN | PEKING | YOKOHAMA |
| HONGKONG | PENANG | ZIGUIO |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 3 per cent, per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.


WHEN YOU ARE IN NEED OF AN INEXPENSIVE BUT ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

WATCH

FOR

POCKET USE OR FOR WRIST WEAR.

PLEASE APPLY TO

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE ; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAHAM'S

FIVE CROWN PORT

*An Old Tawny Dry Wine.*

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER,
FIAT, AND
WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

D. FERNANDES & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL AND FAMILY CHEMISTS.

61, HORNBY ROAD,
OPP. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FERNANDES' SPECIFICS.

CORN and WART CURE and TOOTHACHE DROPS will give instantaneous relief. Annas 8.
IODIZED SARSAPARILLA is a most invaluable Remedy for all disorders of the Blood. Rs. 1-8 each.
JAMPHORATED MYRRH and CHALK DENTIFRICE Strengthens the Gums and renders the Teeth Pearly-white. 4 Annas an oz.
CAMPHOR COUGH and COLD BALSAM an invaluable cure for all affections of the Throat. 12 Annas.
RINGWORM SPECIFIC a sure Remedy Will destroy the worms and make the skin clean in two applications. Annas 8,
FEMALE PILLS Very effective. Largely recommended for Irregularities and Suppression Re. 1-0 bottle
CONTRA-FAT. A harmless and extraordinarily successful remedy for overstoutness. The Superfluous fact is expelled, persons treated by this cure get rapidly stronger. In severe cases of corpulency the reduction amounts to many pounds a week. Rs. 3.
GENUINE HAIR GROWER. This mixture is a hair tonic, which if rubbed briskly into the scalp night and morning with the finger tips, will not fail to promote the growth of hair, to remedy baldness to restore grey hair to its natural colour and destroy dandruff. Rs. 3.
SANTALINE CAPSULES. A speedy and certain cure of chronic discharges. Rs. 3.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE FOR ABOVE ONLY.

Tonic Pills and various other preparations and all kinds of PATENT MEDICINES
Provision Stores supplied by order only.
MALARIA TREATMENT CAN BE HAD HERE. SPECIFIC CURE.
RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS.
*Prescriptions carefully dispensed by experienced hands.*

THE CHEAPEST PHARMACY IN THE FORT.

Orders attended to promptly and executed at moderate rates.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

| | |
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| WEDDING | CAKES. |
| WEDDING | CAKE ORNAMENTS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE STANDS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOUQUETS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE WREATHS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOXES. |
| WEDDING | FLAGS. |
| WEDDING | FAVORS. |
| WEDDING | CRACKERS. |
| WEDDING | RECEPTIONS. |
| WEDDING | CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc. |

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.


## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Fengtien (Mukden) |
| Bombay | Nagasaki |
| Calcutta | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager

Post Box No. 207,
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Iloilo |
| Madras | Malacca | Hongkong |
| Rangoon | Kwala Lumpor F. M. S. | Canton |
| Colombo | Klang (F. M. States.) | Foochow |
| Karachi | Seremban (F. M. States.) | Shanghai |
| Amritsar | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Delhi | Batavia | Hankow |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Pukot | Saigon | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S. | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
*FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital (Fully Paid) ... | Rbls. 35,000,000 | = say £3,690,000 |
| Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels ..... | " 3,500,000 | = say £ 455,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | " 19,500,000 | = say £2,055,000 |
| | | £6,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—84, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Askhabad | Hankow | Paris |
| Baku | Harbin | Peking |
| Batoum | Hongkong | Reinaerhand |
| Bokhara | Karachi | Shanghai |
| Bombay | London | Tientsin |
| Calcutta | Moscow | Vladivostock |
| Chefoo | Newchwang | Yokohama |
| Colombo | Odessa | |

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRINDLAY & CO., SIMLA.

WE beg to announce for the information of our customers and the public generally that we shall OPEN at an early date a BRANCH OFFICE at SIMLA, for the transaction of BANKING and AGENCY business.

GRINDLAY & CO., London.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 42-48 Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 11th April, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1911.
2. To Sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Knowles as a Director, made by the Directors to fill up a vacancy.
4. To appoint a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 11th to THURSDAY the 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1912.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1912, at 4-30 P. M. S. T., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1911.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 4-40 p. m. S. T., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 4-50 P. M. S. T., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year, ended 31st December, 1911.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on THURSDAY the 11th April, 1912, at 5 P. M. S. T., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

2nd—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street on THURSDAY, the 11th April, 1912, at 5-10 P. M. S. T., to transact the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1911.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 4th to 25th April, 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

### NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLUE DRILL CLOTH FOR UNIFORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by THE AGENT at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Standard Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1912, for the SUPPLY of BLUE DRILL CLOTH for uniforms during the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1912.

1. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantity and description of cloth required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

2. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 9th April, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
Nos. 204 and 237 of 1911.

Re FEJBY DAYA, RAGHOWJI GOSAR, VARJUNG GOSAR, MUNSY GOSAR, RAISY GOVAN, and BHIMSY DANA, adjudged INSOLVENTS, and Re, RUTONSY RAGHOWJI SHA, MALSI GOSAR SHA and UMERSY MOHUNSY SHA, INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the orders of adjudication made herein on the 7th and the 26th days of June, 1911 respectively, against the abovenamed Insolvents have been this day annulled.—Dated this 3rd day of April, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 9th day of April, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 208 of 1911.

Re RATANSY KURPAL, MULJI JIVRAJ, LAKHAMSY KAYA, POONSY JESANG, UMERSY JETHA, GANGJI SHIVJI, SHAMJI JEVANH and VALJI PACHAN, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business in partnership under the style or firm of RATANSY KURPAL and CO., adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 9th day of June, 1911, against the abovenamed Insolvent has been this day annulled.—Dated this 3rd day of April, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of April, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PHIROZSHA MERWANJEE MURZBAN and others, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have agreed TO SELL to our clients BAI BACHOOBAI, wife of HORMUSJEE BAPUJEE GAZDAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and buildings standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road Bridge without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said Bellasis Road Bridge on the North side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5,001 square yards or thereabouts be the same, more or less Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 539, New No. A-14079, Old Survey No. 208, and New Survey No. 2-3520, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward E. No. 3413 to 3419 (1), Street Nos. 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283 and 285, Street Bellasis Road, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Ardesir Maneckjee and Rustomjee Hormasjee Majoo and partly by the property formerly of Ramchandra Keroba and presently of Parvatibai, widow and others, on or towards the South by the Property of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, on or towards the East partly by a strip of land belonging to the said Ardesir Maneckjee and Rustomjee Hormasjee Majoo (beyond which is the property of Mr. Elias David Sassoon), and partly by the said property of the said Parvatibai, widow, and on or towards the West by another strip of land belonging to the said Ardesir Maneckjee and Rustomjee Hormasjee Majoo and used as a passage (beyond which are the lines of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company).—Dated this 10th day of April, 1912.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED Property at Hoozria Street, Second Nagpada.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulabchand Vasaji, the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Zaliikabai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed Baipari, deceased, and Hanifabai, daughter of the said Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed Baipari, the Mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated 2nd day of May, 1911, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Gulabchand Vasaji (the mortgagee) of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the property described below on the premises, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.), THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 11th April.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement ninety (90) square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the east side of Hoozria Street, Second Nagpada, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, Registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under Old No. 1275, New No. 8439, Old Survey No. 2401, and New Survey No. 3857, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 201, and Street Nos. 117, 119, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Hoozria Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Mariambai deceased, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Ismail-bin-Shaik Moosa.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee, at their office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th April, 1912.

## TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON.
COMMENCING
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, 11th April, 9-30 p. m.
THE
PEKIN MYSTERIES.
THE GREAT CHINESE WIZARD.
HAN PING CHIEN,
Supported by his world-famed Troupe of
CHINESE MAGICIANS, JUGGLERS
AND
ACROBATS.
THE STAR CHANG CHING FU
will exhibit the dishes, spinning; tumbling feat to-night.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

By special arrangement with the Tramway Co., Cars will run in all parts of the Town after the performance is over.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY April 11th
AND
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, April 12th
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
A FARCICAL ROMANCE
BY ROBERT MARSHALL.
Mrs. ACWORTH,
Miss. RATTRAY, Mrs. VALE, Mrs. VINES,
Capt. DAVIS.
Messrs. A. T. COOPER, R. H. T. MACKENZIE, R. E. FISCHER.
PROCEEDS IN AID OF
THE BOMBAY LEAGUE OF MERCY.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. H. R. VAUGHAN and the Officers, The Band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the Entracte Music.

PRICES Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Plan at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

"MAIDANIA."

SATURDAY NEXT,
CHILDREN'S DAY.
A Toy and a free ride on the Railway or any other Side Show
GIVEN AWAY.
SPORTS on the SKATING RINK at 6-30.
EGG AND SPOON RACE FOR GIRLS.
COCK FIGHTING FOR BOYS.
SKIPPING ROPE COMPETITION FOR GIRLS.
THREE LEGGED RACE FOR BOYS.
HANDSOME PRIZES.
Gates open 6-0. Admission As. 2.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
FORT, BOMBAY.

RECITAL OF SACRED MUSIC,
On TUESDAY, 16th April,
AT 6-30 P. M.
SOLOISTS :—Mrs. HALLIWELL, Miss FLOSSIE BENJAMIN, Mr. H. WIDDOP, and Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK (Violin).

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beeverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES :—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES :—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE :—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES :—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best R. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEF, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.—We specialize in these. Spare parts stocked. A call will convince you as to the smartness and utility of our goods. No uphill prices. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co. 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

TO COMPOSITORS.—TWO COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work and copies of testimonials to Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

MACHINE MINDER wanted for High-class Jobbing, one used to latest machinery and best work only need apply permanency to suitable more. Write stating salary required, enclosing testimonials to Box No. 236, care of this Paper.

TO COMPOSITORS—TWO ENGLISH COMPOSITORS wanted for first-class Jobbing Work, none but good steady men need apply. Permanency if suitable. Write stating age, salary required, enclosing samples of work, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 499, care of this Paper.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4. 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/16. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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A SAMPLE COPY OF
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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations are added in the second year.

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Interesting Throughout.
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Absolutely sure medium.

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"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FORWARDED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.
TO H M. KING GEORGE V.

PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMPAY.
1909.

## INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Princes Street.
LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.

A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Policies issued... | ...6,650 for | £. | 2,345,731 |
| New Premiums (1910) | ... | „ | 109,674 |
| Annual Income | ... | „ | 1,451,086 |
| Assets | ... | „ | 10,466,010 |
| Total Payments under Policies | | „ | 26,765,112 |
| Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910 ... ... | | £ | 442,000 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.;
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| CLAIMS PAID.....£ | 28,590,000 |
| ACCUMULATED FUNDS... | 12,750,000 |
| ANNUAL REVENUE ..... | 1,525,000 |
| BONUS DECLARED..... | 8,170,000 |

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¾ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents Madras.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 2 8 | „ 2 0 |

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 20 0 | „ 16 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 10 10 | „ 8 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 3 12 | „ 3 0 |

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ... | ... | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line ... | ... | „ 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion ... | ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... | ... | „ 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion... | ... | „ 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | ... | „ 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... | ... | „ 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge ... | ... | „ 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rate.
For Advertisements, which are to be inserted of any length of time special contracts are made.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 10.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 78 3-8 | 1-16 | |
| do. Reuten ... | 94 1-4 | | unchgd |
| 2½ do. Steeling Loan ... | 92 3-4 | 1-4 | |
| 3-3 do. Gov. Securities... | 84 1-2 | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 26 7-8 | | 1-4 |
| do. 2 months' hence... | 26 15-16 | | 1-4 |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 58 3-8 | | 3-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·22 1-2 | | |
| do. do. at Berlin.... | 20·49 | | unchgd |
| do. do. New York... | 4·87 | 1-8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 3 1-2 | | since |
| do. Short London Bills | 8th Feb. | | |
| 3 months' sight... | 3 3-8 | | 1-8 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 3 1-4 | | 1-8 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 7-8 | | unchgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 7-8 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 2 7-8 | | 1-4 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 3 | | 1-8 |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by India selling.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | ...Firm. Quiet. |
| Futures | Quiet. Steady |
| Manchester | ...Quiet but firm |
| Total Sales | ... 6,000 bales |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export... | 500 " |
| Imports | ... 77,000 " |
| Mid-Americans | ... 6·39+22 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | 9 1-1+1-3 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| April-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·13 +14 | 6·13 +14 | 6·12 +13 | 6·11 +13 | 6·08 +14 |
| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | |
| 6·05 +14 | 6·03 +14 | 6·02 +15 | 6·01 +14 | |

New York official noon call May 10·89 ; July 11-06.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11-44 ; July 11-49.

NEW YORK— Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Two Days Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | 21,000 |
| " Receipts at " last year ... | ..... |
| " Exports to Great Britain ... | 6,000 |
| " Exports to Continent ... | 19,000 |
| " Spot Cotton— ... | 11·20+05 |

Futures—Month of May 11·03—04 — Advanced early on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

Futures—Month of July 11·02—33

NEW ORLEANS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot Cotton ... | 11 3-3+1-16 |
| Futures—Month of May ... | 11·50+03 |
| Do. do July ... | 11·58+09 |
| Tone of Spot Cotton ... | Firm. |

Liverpool, April 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tone Dhooties ... | ...Firm and dearer |
| Tone Shirtings ... | do do |
| Weft American "54" ... | 11 3-8 |
| Weft Egyptian "80" ... | 16 3-4 |
| Tone Cloths ... | ...Steady and firm |
| Tone—Yarn. Market firm. | |
| Weft Egyptian "32" ... | 11 1-4 |
| Twist "36" ... | 13 3-8 |
| Twist "42" ... | 14 1-2 |
| Twist American "60" ... | 15 |
| Twist Egyptian "60" ... | 16 1-8 |
| Twist Egyptian "80" ... | 20 3-8 |
| 40s Bannur Mill Twist ... | 10 3-4 |
| Geo Hepali's Twist ... | 13 3-4 |
| F. G. F. Tinnevelly—Liverpool C I F...6 | |
| Buyers or sellers ... | Nominal. |
| Months ... ... ... | April-May. |

## ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 2-16 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. ... ... ... | d 5 4-16 |
| Good Bhownagger ... ... ... | d 5 5-16 |
| F. G. Bhownagger ... ... ... | d 5 7-16 |
| Fine Bhownagger ... ... ... | d 5 9-16 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger... ... | d 5 9-16 |
| Good Oomras M. G. ... ... | d 5 10-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. ... ... | d 5 6-16 |
| Good M. G. Oomras ... ... | d 5 6-16 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... | d 5 10-16 |
| Good Broach ... ... ... | d 5 9-16 |
| F. G. Broach ... ... ... | d 5 23-32 |
| Fine Broach ... ... ... | d 5 14-16 |
| Good Khandeish ... ... ... | d 5 4-16 |
| F. G. Khandeish... ... ... | d 5 6-16 |

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight ... ... | 14,150,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply ... | 344,000 |
| East Indian do ... | 118,000 |
| American do ... | 4,232,000 |
| Other do ... | 71,000 |

## WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat White Delhi ... ... | Nominal |
| Do. Months— | |
| Do. Name of Ports— | |
| Wheat White Karachi ... | Nominal |
| Do. Months— ..... | |
| Do. Name of Ports— | .....Nominal. |
| Wheat Red Karachi ... ... | Nominal. |
| Do Months— ..... | |
| Tone—Firm. | |
| Wheat afloat for U. K. | ... 4,190,000 |

SOUTH AMERICAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... ... | No Sellers. |
| Do. Month— ..... | |

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| South Australian ... ... | 35 7-8 |
| Do. Months— ... | March—Sellers. |

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. | ... 49 1-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months— | ... Apr.-May. |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship | ... Nominal. |
| Do. Months— | ..... |
| Do. Name of Ports.— | ..... |
| Brown Cawnpore | ... 45 1-2 unchgd |
| Do. Months—Apr.-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers, | |
| Tone—Firm. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship | ... 67 + 1-2d. |
| Do. Month—Apr.-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers | |
| Tone—Firmer. | |
| Linseed Calcutta... | ... 63 +1s. |
| Do Months | ... April-June. |
| Do Name of Port—London—Buyers. | |
| Tone—Firm. | |
| Linseed Argentine—La Plata | ... 60 + 1-1d |
| Do. Months—Apr.-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Nominal. | |

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

| | |
|---|---|
| £7-2-0+0-2-0—Apr.-May.—Hull—Sellers—Firmer. | |
| Linseed afloat ... ... | ... 203,000 |
| " Export from River Plate | 225,000 |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

| | |
|---|---|
| In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... | — 14 1-2—1-8 |

RUBBER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Bobbge ... ... | ... 4 11 +1-32. |
| | Apr.-May.—Value—Firm. |

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | ... £ 81 +1-2 |
| Yellow Metal | ... d 7 unchgd |
| Standard Copper G M B | ... £ 70 1-2+7-15 |

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 13—Nominal.

ARRIVALS—

"Hartland," "Bardistan," "E Rubattino," and "Elsa."

SUGAR—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) | ... 18 2 1-4 unchgd |
| Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers. | |
| Tone—Dull. Almost neglected. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... | ... Nominal. |
| Do Months of Shipments ... | ..... |
| German Beet-root 88 p.c. | ...14 1 3-4—1 1-2d. |
| Months of Shipments | ... May—Sellers. |
| Tone—Flat. Irregular but closing steady. | |
| BAR & Similar Crystal C & F India ... | ... 19 4 1-2—unchgd. |
| Months of Shipments | ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers. |
| Tone—Very quiet. | |
| Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay | ... 16 6—3d |
| Month of Shipments | ... April. Value |
| Tone—Quiet. | |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta | 15 1 1-2—May—Value. |
| Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi | 15 3—May—Value. |
| Fine White Java C & F Calcutta | 16 6—May—Value. |
| Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi | 16 7 1-2—May—Value. |
| General Tone— Market remains extremely quiet. | |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [10TH APRIL 1912.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Boxes Rs ... | Rs. 10,000 | Muscat | Comptoir National |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th April, 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces |
|---|---|---|
| G I P Railway ..... | 37 | 38,571 |
| B B and C I Railway ... | 18 | 19,687 |

## FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Owing to the allotments of Council Bills to-day there has been little business doing. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-32d. |
| Demand Drafts | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 7-32d. May. |
| Do. do France | ...171 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 1-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...142 |
| Shanghai " | ...194 1-2 |
| Japan " | ...150 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 5-8 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and closes 1-8 to 3-16 higher as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... | ...Rs. 96 11 0 to 96 12 0 |
| Settlement | ... " 96 11 0 |

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-4 lower for ready at 26 7-8 and 1-4 lower for delivery in two months at 26 15-16. New York was 3-8 down at 58 3-8. The local market is easier and closing quotations are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... | ... | Rs | 23 15 0 |
| Australian " ... | ... | " | 23 15 0 |
| Sovereigns " ... | ... | " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex duty | ... | " | 70 1 0 a |
| " 1st Settlement | ... | " | 68 3 0 |

(a) Cut bars.

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

New York closed a few points lower and New Orleans a few points higher, while the closing rates in Liverpool were a point or two lower than the opener. In the local market there was little change on opening, but there is only a small business passing in contracts. Prices keep steady pending further news of the weather in America. Closing rates are as under.

There is a moderate demand for ready cotton, in which lower quality is sharing.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | Rs. | 283 May. |
| Fine M.G. Wardha Hinganghat ... | " | 288 " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... | " | 285 " |
| Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... | " | 280 " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... | " | 275 " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | " | 266 " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | " | 260 " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... | " | 263 " |
| Good H. G. Westerns ... | " | 272 " |
| Good M. G. Westerns ... | " | 277 " |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | " | 295 " |

NEW CROP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | " | 295-6 Mar. 1913. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | " | 245 Jan. " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... | ...Quiet, steady. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... 7,000 bales |
| Total Imports ... | ... 61,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| April-May. | May-June. | June-July. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·14 | 6·14 | 6·14 |
| +01 | +01 | +01 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
| 6·13 | 6·10 | 6·08 |
| +02 | +02 | +03 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 6·06 | 6·05 | 6·03 |
| +03 | +03 | +02 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Slight fluctuations have occurred the market closing firm as under.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. | 11 6 0 B.T. |
| April-May ... | " | 11 14 0 R.T. |

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm. We Quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi A.-M. ... | Rs. | 8 0 3 R.T. |

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. ... | Rs. | 57 8 0 |
| Mughi ... | " | 55 8 0 |
| Black Kutni ... | " | 48 0 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat ... | " | 59 8 0 |

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. | 11 6 0 B. T. |
| Apr.-May ... ... | " | 11 12 6 R. T. |

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. | 35 8 0 |
| Forward ... | " | 7 2 6 R. T. |

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready. ... | ...Rs. | 26 0 0 |

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold... ... | ... Rs. | 44 0 0 |
| Small ... | ... Rs. | 42 8 0 |

WHEAT :—

Prices are higher owing to buying orders from up-country.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. | 5 6 6 R.T. |
| " Delhi A.-M. ... | " | 5 7 3 R. T. |

## SHARES.

### BANKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... ... ... | 1,700 |
| Bank of India ... ... ... | 64 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank ... ... ... | 80 |
| Indian Specie ... ... ... | 50 1-2 |

### MILL.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 208 3-4 |

### PRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 850 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... | 152 1-2 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... | 177 1-2 |
| Bombay S N Co Ord. ... ... | 271 1-4 |

### RAILWAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapti Valley... ... ... ... | 515 |

## DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | ... | 3,693 bales |
| Wheat | ... | ... | 16,136 qrts. |
| Linseed | ... | ... | 26,422 " |
| Rapeseed | ... | ... | 9,521 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | ... | 3,400 " |
| Poppyseed | ... | ... | 1,532 " |
| Groundnuts | ... | ... | 677 " |
| Castorseed | ... | ... | 5,047 " |
| Rice | ... | ... | 3,900 " |
| Myrabollams | ... | ... | 2,573 " |
| Cottonseed | ... | ... | 7,993 " |
| Mowraseed | ... | ... | Nil. |
| Gram | ... | ... | 3,412 " |
| Joowar | ... | ... | 8,152 " |
| Maize | ... | ... | 3,972 " |

## ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

The report of the Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st December has been issued and will be presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders and policyholders, to be held at Bombay, on the 17th April. It states:—

As on previous occasions, the Directors are glad to report that substantial progress has been made, the result of the business being that the funds of the Company have increased by the sum of Rs. 25,00,283-11-6, of which Rs. 18,03,299-14-1 has been transferred to the Trust Fund. The total funds now amount to Rs. 3,98,17,585-4-6 accumulated resources which afford to all policyholders unquestionable security. The average rate of interest realized during the year was 4 per cent. after deduction of income-tax. During the year 6,912 life proposals were made to the company for assuring sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,35,54,550. Of this number 5,139 have resulted in policies, and the remainder have either been declined, withdrawn, or are awaiting completion. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 96,44,475, the annual premiums thereon being Rs. 5,22,644-4-0. The total number of policies in force on the books of the company is 60,346 assuring, with bonus additions, in the aggregate Rs. 11,37,04,472-3-7, of which Rs. 12,82,645 is reassured. In addition to the above business in force, there are 17 Pension Certificates for monthly pensions of Rs. 2,168-8-0 bringing an annual premium income of Rs. 567-8-0. There are on the books 23 Annuity Bonds for Rs. 11,662-6-0. the price received thereunder being Rs. 1,34,730-4-0. Claims for Rs. 25,36,509-10-5 were paid during the year. Total claims outstanding on account of incompleted documents at 31st December 1911, amount to Rs. 5,04,411-13-11.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

The following Company meetings were held at their respective offices yesterday afternoon :—

At a meeting of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, presided over by Mr. A. G. Dovey, chairman, the following report was approved and adopted :—The directors regret the result shows a loss of Rs. 70,215-15-9, after deducting the amount brought forward. The result is due to the abnormally high values that prevailed throughout the year for raw cotton, and the impossibility of obtaining an equivalent increase in the prices of manufactured goods. In addition to twenty ring frames reported last year, as ordered, on hank dyeing machine, two doubling frames, and fifty cop reels were received and erected. The Directors have further recently given an order for 300 looms for replacement purposes. In view of the fact that the new factory Act will come into operation from the first July next, it becomes necessary in order that a working day of twelve hours may be possible all the year round to equip the spinning mill with electric light and the Directors have accordingly placed a contract for an installation, which, it is hoped, will be completed before the end of June next. The Directors, under Article 102 of the Articles of Association of the Company, have renewed the agreement with the Agents, Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ld., for fifteen years from the beginning of the current year on the same terms and conditions. The mill buildings, machinery, and other contents of the mill are insured against fire for Rs. 37,43,000. The profit and fixed charges have also been insured for £10,000.

Formal resolutions were then passed.

### THE SHOLAPUR MILLS.

At the meeting of the above mills, at which Mr. Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas presided, the following report was adopted:—It will be seen from the balance-sheet that the amount to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 3,09,710-6-5—including Rs. 3,570-4-2 brought forward from last year's account —which your Directors consider to be satisfactory. Deducting from the above sum Rs. 80,000 paid as an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per share for the half-year ended on the 30th June, 1911, there remained Rs. 2,29,710-6-5, from which your Directors have set aside the following sums:—Depreciation of Machinery Account, Rs. 1,00,000, Renewals of buildings and Godowns Account, Rs. 8,000, and Fire Insurance Fund Account, Rs. 10,000. From the available balance of Rs. 1,11,710-6-5, your Directors recommend appropriation as under : —Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1911, at Rs. 125 per whole share and Rs. 62-8 per half share, making for the whole year Rs. 225 equal to 22½ per cent. per annum, Rs. 1,00,000; bonus to employes of the Company, Rs. 9,000; balance to be carried forward to the Account of 1912, Rs. 2,710-6-5. The old Mill and the new Mill and their contents, including stock, have been insured to date for Rs. 70,53,804. Your Directors regret to have to bring to your notice the suspension of the Bank of Burma, Ltd., where deposits were placed for short periods. What the ultimate return of assets may be is still a matter of uncertainty. Meanwhile, as will be noticed from the accounts, the sum has been placed under the heading of doubtful debts. The Board regret that Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai has vacated his seat as a Director under Clause 94 of the Articles of Association and, as his ill-health would not permit him to be regular at board meetings, Mr. Dalsookh Vadilal Veerchand has been invited to fill the vacancy. The Directors cannot refrain from recording in this place their high appreciation of the useful service rendered by Mr. Bhaishanker at the Board and the valuable advice he gave to his colleagues from time to time.

A dividend of 22 1-2 per cent. was declared, and the meeting dispersed after passing the usual resolutions.

### THE COLABA LAND MILLS.

At the extraordinary meeting of the above mills, presided over by Mr. J. F. Bradbury, the special resolutions regarding joint-holders of shares and agreement with the new firm of agents passed at the extraordinary meeting held on 20th March last, were confirmed.

In consequence of the British coal strike, the Belgian collieries have been sending coal to Antwerp to such an extent that the railway lines have become blocked by the accumulation of trucks, and the Railway Administration has consequently requested the pits to cease forwarding coal to Antwerp for another two months.

During the gunnery tests by the new battleship "Orion" at Torbay, a record has been made by Gunner Brady, of the Marine Artillery, who scored eight hits in eight shots at 2,400 yards, under the stringent new conditions.

The death has occurred at Worthing, at the age of sixty-one, of Colonel Richard D. B. Rutherford, who was with Lord Roberts during the march to Kandahar.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co.' Crawford Market, Bombay.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sss. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

### BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GLOVER—April 10, at St. George's Hospital, Henry Glover, Chief Inspector, Health Department, Bombay Municipality, youngest son of the late Thomas Glover, Government Medical Stores and Bombay Municipality, aged 37 years. Funeral will leave the hospital at 4-30 Thursday evening the 11th instant. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WICKS—DU CANE SMITHE—March 14, at St. Stephen's Church, Bareilly, Captain H. W. C. Wicks, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, to Mary Du Cane Smithe, only daughter of the late Edmond Du Cane Smithe, Secretary to Govt. for P. W. D.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor unveils the late Mr. Tata's statue, opposite the Municipal Offices, 5-45 p.m.
Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund Meeting, Hammum Street, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's Office, 4-30 p.m.
Organ Recital at the United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road, 6-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Naib Dastur R. E. Sanjana's lecture on "Man, his essential training in ancient Iran and in modern times," Mr. F. C. O. Beaman presiding; Dhobi Talao, F. C. Institute, 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation.
New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co. meeting, Bradbury Brady and Co's offices, Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m.
Vishnu and Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Companies meetings, Wallace Street, 3-30 p.m.
Manekji Petit Manufacturing Co. meeting, Hornby Row, 4-30 p.m.
Ordinary general meetings of the Empress, the James Greaves, the Connaught, the Howard and Bullough and the Imperial Mills, Forbes Street, 4-30 to 5-10 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p. m. (S. T.)
The Pekin Mysteries, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p. m.
The Duke of Killicrankie, Empire Theatre.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Coronation Cinematograph, Girgaum, Sandhurst Road, four shows every evening.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The best way to get rid of a bill collector is to get a receipt."—Dallas News.

## ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Mantua," with the English mails of the 29th of March, left Aden at 2 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

SHENVI COMMUNITY.—A meeting of the Gaud Saraswat or Shenvi Community residing in Bombay was held on Friday the 5th April under the auspices of the Gaud Saraswat Brahma Mandala, Charni Road, to unveil the portrait of the late Mr. A. Subbarao Pai, B.A., B.L., of Mangalore and to commemorate his meritorious services to the Community.

PROW SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.—According to a report, made by tindal Vishram Nimaji, prow No. 4260, which had a cargo of 50 tons of coal and which was sailing off Butcher Island on the 8th instant, shipped water owing to a sudden gale and sank. The tindal and the crew were saved by a passing boat.

FIRE AT PURBHADEVI ROAD.—A fire broke out on Tuesday in a corrugated drying go-down attached to the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Printing Works at Purbhadevi Road. The fire was put out in a quarter of an hour. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 25,000. The cause of the fire is not known. The same night a fire was also discovered in the Skating Rink at Fort Street, which is believed to be due to the careless use of a cigarette or cigar. It was quickly extinguished. The damage was nominal.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | A Cavalry Ride ..... A. Upton |
| Overture ..... | Charles VI ..... Halevy |
| Selection ..... | The Merry Widow ..... F. Lehar |
| Valse ..... | Eldorado ..... P. Royle |
| Dervish Chorus ..... | An Oriental Scene ..... Sebek |
| Grand Selection ..... | Romeo and Juliet ..... Gounod |
| Galop ..... | Akrobatten ..... Zikoff |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Apr. | h m | ft. in. | Apl. | h m | ft. in. |
| M | 8 | m 2 23 | 24 8 | 8 | m 8 38 | 17 9 |
| | | 3 46 a | 25 3 | | 9 39 a | 21 7 |
| TU | 9 | m 2 56 | 23 9 | 9 | m 9 19 | 18 9 |
| | | 4 44 a | 24 7 | | 11 37 a | 22 1 |
| W | 10 | m 3 49 | 23 11 | 10 | m 10 21 | 19 7 |
| | | 6 14 a | 24 3 | | | |
| TH | 11 | m 5 38 | 23 5 | 11 | m 1 46 | 21 7 |
| | | 8 13 a | 24 7 | | 0 14 a | 20 0 |
| F | 12 | m 7 41 | 23 10 | 12 | m 2 36 | |
| | | 8 55 a | 25 3 | | 1 45 a | 20 8 |
| S | 13 | m 8 51 | 23 10 | 13 | m 3 8 | 19 9 |
| | | 9 27 a | 25 11 | | 2 41 a | 19 9 |
| S | 14 | m 9 36 | 25 1 | 14 | m 3 37 | 19 1 |
| | | 9 57 a | 26 7 | | 3 26 a | 18 9 |
| | | | | | | 18 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apl. 8 | (Monday) | Sunrise | 6h 28m | Sunset | 6h 54m |
| " 9 | (Tuesday) | " | 6h 27m | " | 6h 54m |
| " 10 | (Wednesday) | " | 6h 26m | " | 6h 55m |
| " 11 | (Thursday) | " | 6h 25m | " | 6h 55m |
| " 12 | (Friday) | " | 6h 24m | " | 6h 55m |
| " 13 | (Saturday) | " | 6h 24m | " | 6h 56m |
| " 14 | (Sunday) | " | 6h 23m | " | 6h 56m |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, April 9th, 8h, 53-8m. p.m. ; New Moon, 17th, 5h. 10-3m. p. m. ; First Quarter, 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m. ; Full Moon, May 1st. 8h. 49-4m. p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

## BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### PROTECTION REFUSED.

### Mansur Khachar's Second Application.

AT a sitting of the Insolvency Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, Mr. J. D. Davar applied for a week's protection order on behalf of Kumar Shri Mansur Khachar, who was brought in custody from jail.

Mr. Davar said that he had served two judgment creditors, namely, A." K. Readymoney and Pari Chhaganlal Becharadass. The insolvent's jewellery worth about four and a half lakhs was deposited with the Indian Specie Bank, and he had received only Rs. 2,10,000. Out of that sum, Rs. 60,000 remained to be withdrawn. The insolvent had filed a prosecution against the managing director of the Bank, and that case was fixed for Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and it would be a hardship on the insolvent, if he was not allowed to come out of jail and instruct his pleaders. He, therefore, asked for a week's protection order.

Mr. Velinkar appeared to oppose this application on behalf of a creditor.

His Lordship, in refusing the application, said that the insolvent was a resident of Kathiawar. He was arrested after a very great struggle. He had made no effort to pay off his creditors, although evidently he had money to litigate and he was a man of means. The only ground of these repeated applications was that he was anxious to prosecute a criminal case. If that was so, his pleaders could attend jail and take instructions. His Lordship was very doubtful of the surplus of the jewellery and had no faith in the undertaking of the insolvent.

The application was, accordingly, refused, and the insolvent was remanded in custody.

### APPLICATION ADJOURNED.

BEFORE the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, yesterday, on the Insolvency Side, Mr. J. D. Davar, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for an order directing the Commissioner of the Court to hand over all the books of Somji Parpia and Company to the applicant. Mr. Davar said that the insolvent, J. S. Parpia, was the only surviving partner of the firm and the books therefore belonged to him. By the vesting order, accordingly, the books were vested in the Official Assignee, but as they were before the Commissioner, the Official Assignee could not get them.

Mr. Raikes opposed the application on behalf of S. S. Parpia, and said the same application was made before the Commissioner, who had fixed its hearing for the 25th April.

His Lordship adjourned the matter till after the vacation, pending the decision of the Commissioner.

### HEAVY BORAH INSOLVENCY.

ON the Insolvency Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar disposed of the hearing of the insolvency petition of Hyderali Cassumji and Company.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvents, and Mr. Kapadia for the opposing creditor, Mulji Haridass.

Mr. Kapadia said that his client had had inspection of the books and he had decided not to proceed any further. He, however, applied for costs as the insolvents' conduct had brought them there. The insolvency, he said, was one of over twenty lakhs and the assets were Rs. 1,000 only. His client had, by this insolvency, lost nearly Rs. 4,50,000.

His Lordship granted the insolvents their discharge absolute, and ordered the opposing creditors' costs to come out of the assets.

### PLEADER'S CONDUCT.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton inquired into the conduct of Mr. Bhagubhai Dayabhai, a High Court Pleader practising in the Surat Courts under the High Court's disciplinary jurisdiction.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity appeared for the respondent, the Government Pleader supported the rule for inquiry.

The charges against the respondent were that in the matter of the Jafferalli Mills in liquidation in the Surat Court, he had received clashing briefs, that he had made recklessly false charges against Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, District Judge of Surat, and against Mr. C. C. Henderson, District Magistrate and Collector of Surat, that he had falsely and maliciously brought charges against a Pleader, Mr. Gulabdass Dwarkadass, in the same matter and had wilfully disobeyed the orders of the District Judge. Another charge against him was that he had once approached a witness of the opposite party without the knowledge or consent of that man's pleader.

On the application of Mr. Inverarity, it was decided to hear all the charges separately.

The hearing of this matter is proceeding.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod will act as vacation judges during the summer vacation, which begins on Monday next, the Courts re-opening on Monday 10th June.

## POLICE COURTS.

### MCDERMOTT-MINAHAN CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Joseph McDermot charged Mr. E. J. Minahan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 785. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant ; while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused.

Prince Manzur Khachar of Jasdan was further examined by Mr. Saher. He said Maomin and Co. were to find the money for his prosecutions against Readymoney and Mr. Saraiya. He had some property at Jasdan, to the revenue of which he was entitled. He considered himself entitled to one-fourth share of the revenues of the Jasdan State. There had been disputes going on about the property. In the meantime an "ad interim" allowance of Rs. 500 per month to him was fixed by the Political Agent in Kathiawar. In the year 1907 or the beginning of 1908 while he was away in England the allowance was stopped and a 'girasi' village was assigned to him in lieu of the allowance. He refused to abide by that arrangement and refused to take possession of the village. The village was therefore administered by the state at his expense and the revenues credited to him. After his return from England a decree was obtained by Mr. H. L. Desai against him and half of the accumulated revenue of the village was attached. As far as he knew Desai recovered the money. A balance was left. It was arranged that he should give a power of attorney to MacMin and Co. to recover what was due to him by the state. The amount was to be recovered by them to finance his prosecutions against Readymoney and Mr. Chunilal. But he was then told that no power of attorney could be drawn in favour of a firm, and that therefore he should execute a power of attorney in favour of the accused. He accordingly signed the power. This power authorised the accused to recover the moneys due to him by the Jasdan State. The accused went to Rajkote with that power of attorney, and thence to Jasdan. The money was recovered from the Jasd

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The E. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain C. B. King, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Arab Co.'s steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain G. Grant, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa 3,426 tons, Captain J.G. Le. Brocq, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 2 passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain T. Noguchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

The steamer Karima, 3,362 tons, Captain J. H. Beane, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons Captain W. T. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a general cargo and coal, 21 cabin and 440 deck passengers.

The steamer Clearpool, 2,714 tons, Captain H. Burnett, sailed yesterday from New York and Philadelphia with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captian F. L. Moth, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Clan Macfarlane | 3003 | Rodgers | L'pool | | J Finlay Co |
| C&R Okara | 3439 | Motti | Calcutta | | M M & Co |
| F Umballa | 3426 | Brocq | | | M M & Co |
| G Nasseri | 911 | Kirch | | | Bo & P S N Co |
| H Southwell | 3256 | Hair | Genoa | 16-4 | J M & Co |
| K Turkistan | 2839 | Bliautt | Hull | | M M & Co |
| N Pearlmoor | 2576 | Stonehouse | | | W & A G & Co |
| O Fairport | 2433 | Greig | Alexandria | Antwerp 11-4 | W & A Graham & Co |
| P Liebenfels | 2830 | Spillmenn | Karachi | 19-4 | W & A G & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Circassia | 4326 | Osborne | Liverpool | 12-4 W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Sardegna | 3229 | Mattina | Genoa | 18-4 R Line |
| 5 | Majidi | 1857 | Watson | Genoa | Bo & P S N Co |
| 7 | Habsburg | 2116 | Siberich | Trieste | 16-4 A L S N Co |
| 10&11 | Hindoo | 3156 | Groves | 10-4 | Finlay & Co |
| 12&13 | City of York | 5003 | Wilson | Karachi | 15-4 K N & Co |
| 14 | Kassera | 505 | King | Basrah | 11-4 M M & Co |
| 16 | Somali | 2350 | Kasos | | A S & Co |

H W P D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadurl | 829 | Ahmed | Bo S N Co |
| Sabarmati | 524 | Ahmed | Bo S N Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Apr. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Umballa | Brocq | Mauritius, Mar 27 |
| 10 | Bombay Maru | Noguchi | Kobe, Mar 9 |
| | Karima | Beane | New York, Mar 2 |
| | Pentakota | Stewart | Durban, Mar 2 |
| | Dumra | Morrison | Karachi, Apl 8 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Apr. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Clearpool | Burnett | Philadelphia |
| | Bahrein | Grant | Persian Gulf |
| | Shirala | Moth | Calcutta etc. |

The steamer Kasara, Capt King, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bombay Maru for Kobe etc.
" Liebenfels for Hamburg etc.
" Okara for Calcutta etc.
" Mantua for London etc.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, left Suez [on the morning of the 9th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia is due to arrive here about 5 p.m. on the 13th instant and will land her passengers at No. 1 shed, Victoria dock on arrival.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s— 625 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey 7 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co ; 3,962 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 70 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—1 case tortoise shell, B E Cawasjee.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s— 55 bales twist, G Cotton and Co ; 5 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Turkistan s—6,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dalemoor s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, W Blythe and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Southville s—732 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Circassia s—825 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2 pots andropagon, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Habsburg s—105 cwts turmeric, R Damjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Pearlmoor s—550 bales cotton G. Cotton and Co; 275 bales cotton, L Bamji & Co; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 218 bales hemp, K Vircam and Co; 35 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 163 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 50 bales cottonfly, T Kikabhoy.
Liebenfels s—458 cwts gum falss, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Pearlmoor s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,354 cwts barley, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Sardegna s—2,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—50 cwts oldopper, M. Somji ; 3,000 cwts wheat, C. Boggiano and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.
Majidi s—370 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 290 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons ; 200 bales cotton, H. Gooldas and Co ; 1,250 cwts kanjirseed, M. Laljee.
Southville s—1,000 cwts linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co ; 4,004 cwts linseed, A. Blascheck and Co ; 100 tons oldiron, Kooseri.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—2 bundles cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Fairport s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 75 cwts turmeric, and 52 cwts olibanum, H. Cullianjee and Co.; 220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Habsburg s—75 bales twist, The Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld.

FOR KOBE.

Orteric s—1700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Orteric s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

An obelisk is to be erected in Haslar Naval Cemetary, in memory of the officers and men lost in the submarine A3.


# CRICKET
FOR THE
# MILLION.
## SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES
BY

**WILFRED RHODES**
(of Yorkshire and England ; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

**J. T. TYLDESLEY**
(of Lancashire ; England's greatest professional bat).

**G. L. JESSOP**
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

**P. R. LeCOUTEUR**
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

**M. C. BIRD**
(Captain of Surrey ; he may yet captain England).

**E. H. D. SEWELL**
(Coach at Oval ; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
*BOMBAY GAZETTE*
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

The Value of Bowling
by WILFRED RHODES.
On Hitting
by G. L. JESSOP.
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester, 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Devoes Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand, 125° | 4 4 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | per two tins. |
| Elephant brand 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | do. |
| do, brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 4 0 | per 8 gallons. |
| Camel brand 125° (in tins) | 3 14 0 | per two tins. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

# THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette"


## NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."


BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
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MARCKS & CO., LTD.
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### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters, generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 11th April, 1912.


## INDORE UNDER THE REGENCY.

MAHSIR-UD-DOWLAH Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.S.I., C.I.E., Minister of Indore, has just issued a report on his administration of that State during the minority of His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur. The report covers a period of almost nine years, and is a remarkable testimony to the efficiency with which the affairs of Indore have been conducted since the abdication of the Maharaja Shivaji. During the time the finances of the State have been put on a sound footing, and something like a crore and a half of rupees have been expended on works of public utility. A deficit of forty-four lakhs is shown in the exchequer, but a permanent increase of twenty-three lakhs, equivalent to forty per cent. per annum, has been secured in the revenues. The population of the State, notwithstanding recurring plague, has increased from eight and a half to ten lakhs, which means an increase of eighteen per cent. Expenditure on public works and improvements throughout the State involved a sum equal to about three times the deficit. Before the settlement, it appears, the burden in several cases was unevenly distributed, and the Land Revenue demand was much more than could be realised. Not only have these defects been removed by the Survey and Settlement, but there is now an increase of eight lakhs under Land Revenue, the result of the introduction of a sound policy by Mr. Hoare of the United Provinces, whose services were lent by Government. Interest on investments produced an increase of about six lakhs annually, made possible by converting the Halli into Government rupees. The conversion was sanctioned by Shivaji, but its completion and the investment of the amount lying idle came during the period of the Council of Regency. A rise is recorded under Sayar of two lakhs, of three and a half lakhs under Excise, two and a half under Forests and three-quarters under Court fee stamps, and due to better administration, improved administrative facilities, general prosperity and increased public confidence.

The financial position is regarded as much more satisfactory now than before, because in 1902-3 the actuals of ordinary receipts were Rs. 57,83,276 and those of expenditure Rs. 45,56,741, whilst in 1909-10 the actual receipts were Rs. 80,86,855 and the actual expenditure Rs. 60,80,202. As the financial year of the State closes on September 30th, the Budget estimates for 1911-12 have just been passed. They show estimated recurring receipts at close on seventy-two lakhs, after allowing something like five and a half for possible remissions and suspensions, owing to defective rainfall, the expenditure at fifty-five and a half and a surplus of sixteen and a half. In the period of regency many economies have been effected, foremost in the list presented being the reconstitution of departments. The Khusji Department, which existed as a separate institution, was abolished, so also the Kapad Jamdarkhana, Kothi and jewellery departments. The isolated villages of Tabu and Latabedi were exchanged for Rajgarh villages, Lasudi and Kundeli, which resulted in economy of management to both States. The village of Datwara in Burwani territory was sold to the durbar of that State, "as besides minor points in dispute, the rights of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar in that village were merely those of a jagirdar, and the position was not consistent with the dignity of Maharaja Holkar." A long list of public improvements adorns the pages of the report—the opening of branches of two banks, the inauguration of a geological survey, the employment of a qualified State Engineer for the supervision of Public Works, the erection of buildings at a cost of fifty-three lakhs, the construction of 281 miles of metalled road at forty-five lakhs, wells at a cost of four lakhs, and forty-three lakhs on repairs to buildings.

Indore City has been beautified by the erection of several fine buildings, the suburb of Tukugunj has been converted into the finest part of the city, congested areas in the city have been opened up and new roads, squares and markets laid out. Work is rapidly progressing on the new water-works scheme, for which close on ten lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned. But the tale of progress is not yet exhausted. A women's hospital has been established, and a female branch dispensary and eighteen new dispensaries have been opened, health committees and village conservancy panchayets have been formed, a trained fire-brigade has been organised, the medical and educational grants have been largely augmented and in the period a mill of 19,020 spindles and 439 looms, thirty-four new ginning factories, nine new cotton presses and a flour mill have sprung up. Cesses and taxes on opium and cotton speculation have been abolished. The State Army has been reorganised. The salaries of the units have been increased and their numeral strength has been reduced to 3,314. In place of five hundred sowars of the Imperial Service troops, two hundred transport pony carts and two hundred mounted escort have been provided at the same cost, and the mobilisation of the force is practically accomplished. Education has not been lost sight of and whilst in 1903 the expenditure under this head was less than three-quarters of a lakh, it is now a lakh and three-quarters. The State has a college, affiliated to the Allahabad University and teaching up to the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees, a high school, eleven Anglo-vernacular schools, one normal school and some hundred and twenty other schools where few existed before. Indore has indeed made remarkable progress under the regency, progress which, we trust, will be continued at the same pace hereafter.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY. THE death of the distinguished surgeon, Sir James Jenkins, at the very advanced age of a few years short of a century, puts us in mind of a namesake of his, Henry Jenkins who is well-known in biography as the 'Modern Methuseleh.' There is evidently a family connection between the two, but longevity is so startlingly remarkable in both individuals of the same name that we may well believe a closer connection. Henry Jenkins has long been a stock case of longevity, almost superhuman longevity for he was credited with having lived for 169 years, a truly 'amazing age,' as the marble tablet in the church at Bolton, Yorkshire, records. He was a very poor man long subsisting as a labourer and fisherman, and in the latter part of his life supporting himself by alms which he obtained by telling anecdotes of his younger days. He is supposed to have been born at the very commencement of the sixteenth century, in 1501, for he claimed to be eleven or twelve when the battle of Flodden Field was fought in 1513, and to have been sent to Northallerton for a horse load of arrows with which a bigger boy went forward to the army under the Earl of Surrey. He also said that he was butler to the last Abbot of Fountains Abbey whose carousals he recollected, and he also witnessed the dissolution of the monasteries in Henry VIII's reign. According to a paper copied from an old household book of Sir Richard Graham of Norton Conyers, Jenkins when he went to live at Bolton was said to be 150 years old. The writer of this paper had often examined him in his sister's kitchen when he came for alms, and found facts in chronicles agree with his account, a rather remarkable corroboration for he was illiterate and totally uneducated and so could not have read or understood the old chronicles to which, moreover, access to a person of his station in life, was altogether impossible in those days. At the time when Graham's was written he is mentioned as 162 years old. In 1667 in a tithe cause between the Vicar of Catterick and Smithson his parishioner he deposed in Court that tithes of wool, lambs, etc., mentioned in the interrogatives were the Vicar's and had been paid to his knowledge 120 years or more. At another trial he deposed to 120 years, and when the judge asked him how he lived, he replied, by thatching and salmon-fishing, and said that he was thatching a house when served with a sub-poena in the cause and that he would dub a hook with any man in Yorkshire. The writer of the paper referred to went to see him at Ellerton-upon-Swale, and met him carrying a pitcher of water upon his head. He told him he remembered the Dissolution and the great lamentation made thereupon and told several personal stories of the last Abbot of the famous Fountains Abbey. Jenkins was the only one who survived in Charles II's time to tell the tale of the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Jenkins at last died in December 1670, and his parish priest a very careful man, who conducted his funeral described him in the parish register in 'a very aged and poor man,' not committing himself to the exact age. Thomas Parr and the Countess of Desmond are the other very celebrated instances of remarkable longevity usually referred to; but both of them are supposed to have died younger than Jenkins, for the former attained to 152 and the latter lady to 140 years of age. Fifty years ago the late Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the eminent politician and writer, went into all these and other less known cases of longevity and showed grounds for doubting them. Thomas, a noted antiquary, took up the subject and went deeper, and analysing the instances and the grounds on which they rested, showed them all to be baseless. Of Jenkins's case he showed that there was no satisfactory evidence save his own assertions, though it is recorded that four or five persons of the same parish each said to be older than 100 or near it, declared Jenkins to have been an old man ever since they knew him. Thomas very likely was too sceptical and he doubted even the existence of centenarians. Jenkins might not have lived to be quite 169 and he himself asserted; but that he lived to a very great old age probably much beyond a century, admits of little doubt. His namesake lived to be 95, a very creditable age in these latter days. Henry Jenkins seems to have been quite a celebrity in his time in spite of his very poor state, for Walker, the painter, executed his portrait from which there are two engravings by different artists of note, which are said to represent him well.

THE EMPIRE'S COMMERCE. ONE of the most important events of the present year to commerce throughout the Empire will be the Congress of British Chambers of Commerce, which is to be held in London in June, and at which several Indian Chambers are expected to be represented. The arrangements for it are being made by the British Imperial Council of Commerce, which was formed in June last, and on which the leading Chambers of Commerce of the Empire are represented. Over 500 delegates are expected to attend from all parts of the Empire. The main object of the meeting will be "to focus the views of the whole of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire on matters of common interest, and to get public opinion to bear upon Governments in favour of various matters and reforms, which the business men of the Empire consider necessary to its material prosperity and development." Among the subjects to be considered will be penny postage throughout the Empire; the "All-British" cable; the question of double income-tax on investments at home and in the Dominions; commercial arbitration; perferential trade; national defence; emigration, and the Panama Canal. The last-named subject is one of special importance, as the conditions under which that waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans may be used will have an important bearing upon the commercial intercourse of the Empire, and not least upon the trade of the Far and Middle East.

A NEW COTTON FIELD. ANOTHER new cotton field is said to have been discovered, this time in Australia. The Federal Government has received a report from the Government Resident in the Northern Territory, which they have recently taken over from the Government of Queensland, which states that among other crops cotton grows well and promises to become a profitable undertaking. Native or wild cotton is seen everywhere, but Sea Island and Egyptian varieties have proved themselves well adapted to the soil and climate of the country. In fact, the curator of the Botanic Gardens considers that Sea Island cotton is either indigenous to the Northern Territory or has become so well naturalised that it cannot be distinguished as an escape from cultivation. He states also that cotton has one great advantage in that country in that the bolls open during a season when no rain falls, and that they can be left for a long time ungathered without suffering any deterioration in quality or colour. The Resident adds that all that is required is a sufficiency of native labour, or the success of the newly invented boll-gatherer to enable cotton to be grown at a handsome profit in the country. The Federal Parliament has already voted a large sum of money to be spent on the development of the Territory.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer "Malta" arrived at London, on the morning of the 9th instant.

LORD Carmichael reached Darjeeling on Tuesday afternoon, and received a cordial welcome. He made a brief informal reply to the Municipal address.

THE sale of boxes at the Gaiety Theatre Simla, will take place on Monday the 13th proximo.

THE first Simla Volunteer Rifles officers dinner will be given at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday, the 27th instant. Volunteer sports have been fixed for the Empire day.

AT the Sikh Educational Conference held at Sialkot during the Easter holidays rupees forty thousand was collected in cash for the Education Fund.

THE final proposals of the Punjab Government regarding the laying out of the proposed Minto Park near Lahore Fort in the Indian quarter of the city are being submitted to the Army Headquarters for consideration.

THE general meeting of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Society will be held at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday the 20th May. The first performance of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Society will be given on Saturday the 27th proximo.

As the result of an official inquiry held into the murder of the Rev. A. J. Douglas, the British missionary, who was shot last November, at Kango in Nyassaland, it is announced that Mr. Douglas was killed during a violent dispute with Portuguese Customs officials.

DURING his visit to India, His Majesty rode at many public functions a fine dark bay horse which was lent by the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior. The *Daily Mail* now states: The horse which the King rode at various reviews and other functions in India gave his Majesty so much satisfaction that it was purchased and brought to England. The animal, which is a splendid specimen, is now in the Royal Mews at Buckingham Palace. To mark the Royal visit, the horse has been named "Delhi."

REUTER'S Agency learns that what appears to be the first step towards a common defence agreement between Australia and New Zealand for the defence of the Pacific is now being taken. The Australian Federal Cabinet has opened negotiations by asking the New Zealand Government to make use of the Royal Australian College for the training of its naval cadets, and Captain Chambers, R. N., captain of the college, is, under the Australian Minister of Defence, himself drafting the proposal to New Zealand. The negotiations are interesting after the recent public references by the Prime Minister of Australia to the growing need for closer relations between the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

## NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND THE VERNACULARS. CONFERENCES on the position and possibilities of the principal vernaculars of India have lately come into fashion. The object is to exalt their destiny, and to improve their prospects. The Gujerati Literary Conference held its fourth sessions last week in Baroda, H. H. the Maharaja helping it with his presence and countenance. The prince's brother, Sampatrao Gaekwar, welcomed the delegates, as chairman of the Reception Committee, and Rajeshri Ranchordbhai Udayaram, a veteran, who has distinguished himself as a scholar and an author of several works in Gujerati, was invited to preside. The presidential harangue, which, like the entire proceedings, was in Gujerati, was long and exhaustive, corresponding a survey of the field of Gujerati literature, and recalling the men and societies that have worked for its development and reform. The most significant part of his address was also the most controversial, and that was his advocacy of higher education through the medium of the principal vernaculars of India. The Gaekwar, addressing the Marathi Conference held some time ago, had expressed the same opinion, declaring that the Universities might go in for the innovation when they liked, but that he had resolved to experiment in his own state. I see that he has already introduced this principle of instruction in some of his high schools. I notice that this view has found favour with a section of educated Indians, and that here and there, we perceive indications of the authorities too inclining towards it. For my part, I am strongly and emphatically opposed to the proposal as reactionary and determental to the progress and enlightenment of India. It will retard the growth and development of the country; it will throw it back into its original orientalism; it will isolate it from the spirit and influence of the West, and withdraw it from the energy and impulse of its progressive current. The advocates of the vernaculars say that English is a very difficult language, and that it is not necessary for the purpose of higher education to spend a number of years in the task of acquiring a competent knowledge of it. It is fully worth all the time and all the pains bestowed upon it. Its study is, in itself, a discipline to the mind.

But this is an advantage of very minor importance, beside its infinite value as furnishing the key which opens to us the treasures of arts and sciences and literature. "Yes, but you may transfer these treasures to your vernaculars," says the Swadeshi enthusiast, "and as you may place at the disposal of Indians all the knowledge of the West in their own mother tongue, they will imbibe it more easily and comprehend it more readily." It will be possible to teach a few of the subjects relating to science and mathematics in the vernaculars, on the supposition that good text-books are available. But as a general proposition I will maintain that supposing it were feasible to impart western learning in all its departments in the vernaculars, it will lose all its subtle charm and influence, and nearly all its efficacy in transmission. It will be dry, flat and insipid, and in relation to pure literature, almost meaningless. Imagine a Gujerati rendering of a poem of Wordsworth or Shelley? If western education is vernacularized, the student will not be in its natural atmosphere, and will scarcely be able to catch its spirit. This atmosphere is everything. It is essential to our national life and growth. It is essential to a right understanding of the genius of the West, and that of the English nation in particular, whom we look up to for model and guidance. Western knowledge, to be of the greatest possible service and benefit, must be received through the medium of English.

CRAMMING AND CULTURE. What is the ultimate aim of knowledge? Certainly not merely to cram the mind with words and facts. But this the only purpose it will serve, if the Orientalists, as I may call them, were to have their own way. It will be a body without life and soul. It will be wanting in the elements of culture and refinement which is the final aim of all education as forming the basis of character, the value of which has been dwelt upon with much force and insistence in these days. Supposing that text-books are prepared suited to the linguistic varieties of our heterogeneous population, the student will find himself penned within the covers of those books. In the absence of a knowledge of English, he can not satisfy his thirst for learning by consulting other books on the same subject. He can not, therefore, supplement, extend, correct or improve his acquaintance with the subject of his study. He can not keep himself abreast of the march of science, and must wait for enlightenment, until the authorities have been at the pains and expense of bringing out another translation, embodying the results of the latest researches. In these conditions the earnest, inquiring mind will be cribbed, cabined and confined, and its vision will be limited and circumscribed. It will be impossible for the student to range over the wide and delectable field, which would be open to him, if only he knew the English language.

PURISTS AND PATRIOTS. The translations will never be entirely satisfactory owing to the poverty of the vernaculars and in the absence of a scientific nomenclature. The compilers will have to go, again and again, to Sanskrit for the manufacture of words, and these will often be long and jaw-breaking, and more difficult to remember than their English equivalents. Although Gujerati, with most other vernaculars of India, is poor and ill-equipped, there are patriots and purists who would jealously guard the tongue against the importation of English words of daily and common use, words which are familiar even to the multitude. "Railway," "station," "table," "office," and scores of such words are easily understood by the ignorant coolee, who will be confounded and amazed, if their vernacular equivalents, coined laboriously with the aid of Sanskrit, were employed, instead. He will be hard put to it to commit to memory "Agnirathsthapansthal," in place of the word "station," or "Lekhininrutyalaya" for "table." English vocabulary would not have been so rich, had it been so jealously and perversely guarded against nourishment derived from other sources. But some of my countrymen betray the exclusive spirit of caste in the treatment of their mother-tongue, as if the importation of foreign words would contaminate and degrade it. The advocates of the vernaculars declare that they are anxious to cherish and improve them, and to raise the tone and standard of the works written in these tongues. They do not perceive that they will defeat their own end, if they were to give higher education, without the only means of broadening and literalizing the mind I have certainly no prejudice against the vernaculars; neither have I any absurd and extravagant affection for it. I judge them as they are, with their crudeness and imperfections. On the other hand, what a noble instrument is the English language for the expression of the finest notes and vibrations of the human heart in their infinite variety, and their subtlest shades of differences! And the ineffable and incommunicable charm of its best literature must suffer terribly when presented in a garb ill-suited to it. So far as culture and refinement goes, higher education in the vernaculars will be a delusion. Devoid of soul and character, it will be an acquisition of mere words and ideas, and at the best, it will just enable a person to earn his bread, and condemn him to live by bread alone.

LINGUA FRANCA. English is the common bond of union among educated Indians, and this union will be endangered, if higher education were divorced from English. It is our only possible *lingua-franca*. Neither Urdu nor Hindu can take its place, and whenever one or the other is proposed by its respective votaries for the premier position, it gives rise to jealous bickerings. The common bond being dissolved, the people of one province will be as aliens to those of another, and North and South India will scarcely understand each other. The venerable president of the Conference fancies that the difficulty may be overcome by determining on one script for the principal vernaculars, and he suggests Balbodh. Allowing for a moment that this is a feasible proposal, it will not avail, unless the people seek to know one another by learning the mother-tongue of their neighbours, and this will involve time and trouble which can be employed to infinitely better purpose in learning English.

A GUJERATI ACADEMY. Mr. Ranchodbhai recommends an institution somewhat on the lines of the French Academy. If it is, of course, out of the question to expect a Gujerati Academy similar in position and influence and intellectual power. But a well-constituted body of Gujerati scholars may raise the tone of the literature, may inculcate a better taste in the reader by sifting the wheat from the chaff, and may pronounce a sort of authoritative judgment on books and authors. If their judgments are to command respect, they must not consist, in the main, of verbal and pedantic criticisms. The character of their judgments must be such as to develop in us the critical faculty in which we are still very deficient, and if this purpose is to be fulfilled, they must set a true value on "the ethical influences of style" which, as Mathew Arnold observes, are most important, the proposed institution may also help in fixing an approved standard of spelling on which opinion is divided at present. It is still more important that it should encourage a simple, homely, style in place of the stilted and sesquepedalian diction affected by many Gujerati writers having any pretension to scholarship.

DION.

## HYDERABAD RAILWAY CASE.

### Driver Charged with Criminal Negligence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, APRIL 10.

This case against Kallo, who left Hyderabad station on the 11th February without a line clear and when he had received no signal to start, was proceeded with before the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, yesterday afternoon. The accused in his statement to the Court said that the usual hours, of duty of drivers of goods trains was twelve hours, but he had been seventeen hours on the way from Padican to Hyderabad. In consequence of want of sleep and fatigue he was in an half conscious state. When he arrived at Hyderabad he looked ahead and thought he saw the signals lowered and imagined he had the line clear in his possession So he started the engine. When he got to the Gidu Bunder station he somehow recovered from this semi-somnolent condition and feeling in his pocket found no line clear. He questioned the fireman who told him that he (the fireman) had received no authority on this. The accused stopped the engine and the collision was averted. Further hearing has been postponed to the 19th instant when the arguments of the pleader for the Crown and the defence will be heard.

## PUNJAB UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 10.

In opening the Punjab University Library in the new building Sir Louis Dane made a very brief speech, the main point of which was that it might be possible to amalgamate the existing Punjab Public Library to the advantage of both, thus solving the difficulty of a suitable site for the former. The new University Library building has accommodation for twenty thousand volumes in its shelves. Of the existing stock some six thousand five hundred volumes constitute the Percival collection, being the gift of Professor H M. Percival, late of the Presidency College, Calcutta, which was made over on the distinct condition that it should be maintained as a separate collection. The library is fairly well equipped with periodical literature, the number of periodicals taken being seventy, of which twenty-three exist in sets running from back years since the establishment of the library in 1907. Books worth nearly Rs. 35,000 have been purchased with the funds provided by recurring grants from the Imperial Treasury.

## AN ARMS CENSUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
TRIVANDRUM, APRIL 10.

A Travancore Government notification issued under Section 27 of the Arms Regulations 5 of 1084 M. E. directs that a census be taken of all the fire-arms in the State, and empowers District Magistrates to take such census within the limits of their respective districts and to submit a report to the Government with full information within a month. Owners of fire-arms of whatever description are also required to furnish to the District Magistrate concerned such information as that officer may require in reference to the arms in their possession, and to produce such arms before the District Magistrate, if the latter so requires. The District Magistrates shall call for and obtain in respect of each arm necessary information regarding the owner, his name, residence and occupation, also any information regarding the weapon. The notification also states that those who refuse or neglect to produce any arms, when required by the District Magistrate, are liable to prosecution under Section 27 of the Regulation, and they will be punished either with imprisonment for one month, or with a fine extending to Rs. 200 or with both.

AN important scheme is under consideration for the provision of a large general hospital at Ipswich, which could be used as a general base hospital for the East Coast in time of war.

## MINERS' RETURN TO WORK.

### END OF THE DISPUTE IN DURHAM.

### Two Shilling Fall in Price of Coal.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 9.

It is considered wonderful that exports have decreased so little in view of the strike. There were notable increases in the iron, steel and electrical manufactures, but coal and coke declined by £2,053,699.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

A crowd at Randalstown railway station, last night, attacked the trade unionist delegates arriving from Belfast, and smashed the windows of their carriages. Some passengers were injured with stones.

The disputes among the Durham and Yorkshire enginemen have been settled, and work will be resumed immediately.

Eleven thousand men were working yesterday in South Wales. It is expected that the number will be swelled to one hundred thousand in a week's time. There is some trouble in Lancashire, owing to the attitude of the president of the County Federation, thousands of miners refusing to resume work in spite of the advice of their leaders. Gangs are ranging the countryside to prevent workers from descending the pits. Extra police are being drafted into Leigh and Tyldesley (Lancashire) for fear of disturbances.

LATER.

Coal has fallen by two shillings per ton, but high prices are expected to rule for some time owing to the necessity for repairs in the pits, the congestion of the railways, and difficulties in delivering it. Manufacturing centres anticipate a boom in trade for a considerable time after the pits open again. A permanent effect of the strike is expected to be greater co-operation among the railways, and possibly the non-restoration of some trains, which were previously run at a loss, but which it has hitherto been impossible to withdraw.

## INDIAN DIOCESES.

### Letter from the Primate to the King.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

King George, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, with reference to the Primate's circular of February the 26th, inviting the co-operation of certain organisations in England, in securing for Indian dioceses chaplains of a high type, says, "During my visits to India, I had the opportunity of appreciating the excellent work of the ministers of the Christian religion who serve with the troops and with civil officials, and I can, with pleasure, speak of my personal experience of the ministrations of Anglican clergy."

King George was most impressed with the wideness of the scope offered to chaplains for the exercise of the highest and most diverse gifts as well as for the development of individual character; therefore, His Majesty welcomes the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter, and earnestly trusts that the Church of England will always realise that one special part of her vocation is to give of her best men to minister to those, who "often amid peculiar trials of faith and in circumstances of special isolation are serving God in the great national work of the government of India."

## TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

### Powers Joint Request to the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 10.

The Powers are agreed as to terms of the request to the Porte with regard to the termination of the Turco-Italian War. They will point out the desirability of peace in the interests of Europe generally, and request the Porte to signify the conditions on which it is prepared to terminate hostilities in view of the offer of the Powers to mediate.

## TRADE COMMISSION.

### Never Any Question of India Taking Part.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

With reference to the Imperial Commission on the trade resources of the Empire, the minutes of the Imperial Conference show that there was never any question of India taking part, but that the project related solely to the self-governing colonies.

## MR. P. F. WARNER.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

A specialist has assured Mr. Warner, who only played in one match in Australia, that he can safely play during the forthcoming season.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The death is announced of Professor Edward Divers.

[Edward Divers, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Imperial University, was born in 1837. He was a lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School in 1870 and departed some three years later for Japan where he spent several years. He was elected Vice-President of the Institute of Chemistry in 1905 and President of the Society of Chemical Industry in the same year.]

## ANTI-HOME RULE.

### Mr. Bonar Law's Reception in Belfast.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELFAST, APRIL 9.

On the occasion of Mr. Bonar Law's speech here to-day there was a demonstration of several hundred thousand persons. Tremendous enthusiasm was manifested.

Mr. Bonar Law, with Lord Londonderry, Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Walter Long and other prominent Unionists, observed the manifestants from the platform, a procession, eleven deep and stretching for four miles, marching past and saluting Mr. Bonar Law, who bowed his acknowledgments.

In his speech, Mr. Bonar Law said the Unionists regarded the cause of Ulster as that of the Empire. The Ulster's resolution to resist Home Rule must prove irresistible.

He emphasised the point that Tariff Reform would benefit none more than Ireland. To-day's demonstration, he declared, showed that Home Rule was not the end, but the beginning of the Irish problem.

There had been no change in British opinion with regard to Home Rule. The Radicals had sold the Constitution and thought they had sold Ulster; but Ulster was not theirs to sell, (cheers). The present danger was very great. There was no hope that the Government majority would be broken, but the Loyalists must trust themselves and help would come.

The meeting passed a resolution assuring Mr. Bonar Law of Ulster's unalterable opposition to Home Rule.

Sir Edward Carson, presiding at a subsequent meeting, said they would meet the revolution heedless of the consequences. Their one object was victory.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The Unionist papers are enthusiastic over the magnificent demonstration at Belfast as proving that Ulster is not shrinking from the expression of its resolve to resist Home Rule to the end. Radicals sympathise with Ulster's fears, while they are scornful at the Conservative policy regarding them. Radicals are confident that the safeguards in the Government Bill will be a most effective answer to yesterday's demonstration.

## THE TEA ESTIMATE.

### Explanation of Failure to Realise.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

Discussing Mr. Lloyd George's explanations, on the 2nd instant, of the failure of the tea duty to realise the estimates as due to the conversion of many tea estates into rubber plantations and a decrease of production in the East, a correspondent of the *Times* wonders where Mr. Lloyd George obtained his information, seeing that nowhere has there been a decrease, except a trifling one in Japan, whose teas are not sent to England.

Every other country, the correspondent says, produced and sent to England more than in 1910, and no tea estates have been converted into rubber plantations, though some of the estates in Ceylon and Java are growing both tea and rubber. As a fact, he says, the duty-paid deliveries increased about ten million pounds, largely due to a feeling of the large distributors that they must hold larger stocks out of bond lest they again be caught short by labour troubles as in August.

The reason that tea duty did not realise the estimate, the correspondent adds, is that Mr. Lloyd George budgeted for an increase in home consumption of nearly eighteen million pounds, upon what grounds nobody in the tea trade is able to discover.

## BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT.

### Training Ground for Troops.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The *Times* is publishing a series of articles on the British Army in Egypt. It praises in the highest terms Sir John Maxwell's able leadership, keenness of officers and splendid training and vigour of men, but is strongly of opinion that the present strength of the army of occupation is dangerously low, especially in view of the possibilities arising from the Turco-Italian War. The *Times* urges that when the troops are withdrawn from South Africa they should be sent to Egypt, which is an incomparable training ground, is healthy for British troops and inexpensive.

## CANADIAN TRADE.

### Reciprocity with the West Indies.

OTTAWA, APRIL 10.

The representatives of the West Indies, who have been here negotiating for closer trade relations with the Dominion, and the Government of Canada have signed a reciprocal trade agreement.

## THE "OCEANA."

LONDON, APRIL 10.

The results of yesterday's salvage operations brought up the total of specie recovered from the "Oceana" to £230,000.

## GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Egypt" has shipped £25,300 of gold for Bombay.

By order of the First Commissioner of Works, benches are being constructed in the lobby of the House of Commons for the Nationalist and Labour party whips to occupy during their spells of duty.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### Receives Municipal Address at Kohat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOHAT, APRIL 10.

The Viceroy's special train arrived at Kohat at 8 a.m. this morning and His Excellency was received on the platform by Sir George Roos-Keppel, Mr. Rennie, Deputy Commissioner at Kohat, and Col. Buchanan, C.B., Commanding the Kohat Brigade. After being introduced to the Civil and Military Officers assembled at the station to meet him the Viceroy inspected the guard of honour of the 54th Sikhs (Field Force) which was drawn up on the platform. Afterwards His Excellency mounted his horse accompanied by Sir George Roos-Keppel, Colonel Buchanan and the staff and escorted by a squadron of the 41st Lancers rode to Mr. Rennie's house where he will stop to-night. There was a garden party at the Deputy Commissioner's house this afternoon when His Excellency received an informal presentation of an address from the Kohat Municipal and District Board which was read by Sahibzada Fazl-i-Rahman.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Replying the Viceroy said:—"Gentlemen, I have listened to your words of welcome with the greatest possible pleasure. You have summed up the situation with a felicitous exactitude when you describe this frontier station as remote but not unknown and there can be few towns of similar size of which the name has been more familiar to a long succession of Viceroys including myself. It is only natural therefore that I should have looked forward to this visit with the keenest interest. In spite of your proximity to the Frontier your history for the past century has been comparatively peaceful and you are justified in your references to the assistance rendered at the time of the Mutiny, for Sir George Roos-Keppel has given me a list of no less than 7 regiments which it was possible to send to Delhi from here. Thanks to the loyalty of the chiefs and khans of the Kohat District you are in the happy position of having no grievances to lay before me and I need not tell you that I greatly appreciate the gratitude you have expressed for such benefits as Government have been able to secure for you in the matters of education, sanitation and land revenue assessment, and I feel confident that under the benevolent supervision of your present Chief Commissioner you can count upon equally considerate treatment for the future. You tell me that you are backward in education but there is a stirring of the bones all over India and here too in the Frontier Province I have seen signs that the spirit of life is coming into them. You who live here are hard of muscle and virile of temperament. It is for you to see that you are not left behind in the onward march of India's millions towards the light and culture which education alone can bring. I thank you heartily for your good wishes and your kind welcome and if I should ever have the opportunity to visit you again I can assure you that nothing could give me keener pleasure."

The band of the 31st Lancers played on the lawn in front of the house and His Excellency walked about for some time talking to the guests.

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Sir Robert Carlyle, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, left for Merala to-day to be present at the opening of the Upper Chenab Canal. He will return to Simla on the 13th instant. Sir Robert is accompanied by the Hon. Mr. W. B. Gordon, P. W. D. Secretary to the Government of India.

## SUGARCANE.

### Manufacture of Jagri in the Country.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

An interesting demonstration in improved methods of manufacturing jagri was given by Mr. R. U. Wood, Superintendent of the Government Agricultural Farm and Principal of the Central Agricultural College, Coimbatore. Sugarcane is one of the staple crops of the district and jagri manufactured there is sent in large quantities to the Bombay Presidency. About 300 sugarcane growers and manufacturers from all parts of the district attended the demonstration. Pamphlets in English and Tamil describing the improved process were distributed and during the practical demonstration questions were replied to and explanations given to those who had any doubts regarding the new process. Many of the sugarcane growers took away with them canes from the farm for seed purposes, while others decided to substitute the new process of manufacture for that hitherto used.

## PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 10.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to-day twenty-one members out of twenty-six attended. The Lieutenant Governor presided. After the discussion of the budget the Bill for the better control of the sale of timber was referred to the Select Committee, and the following bills were passed:—Bills for the establishment of Panchayats, Bill for the better provision for colonisation and administration of Government lands and the Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Amendment Act.

In the Budget discussion all the members congratulated the Government on the prosperous budget. The Hon'ble Shadilal drew attention to the necessity of raising the Chief Court to a High Court. He also said that effective measures should be taken to put down dacoities in the Punjab. The Hon'ble Mr. Shafi laid stress on the inadequacy of the Punjab's share of the educational grant under the Imperial boon announced at the Durbar.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Major R. F. Legge, 1st Battalion, Leister Regiment, is appointed Brigade Major, 1st London Infantry Brigade, Territorial Force.

Captain G. E. Haves, 3rd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, is appointed Adjutant, 3rd Battalion, London Regiment, Territorial Force.

Major O'Donnel R. E is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment.

Lieut. Colonel A. S. Rooke, Cantonment Magistrate's Department, is permitted to retire from 7th March, 1912.

Lieut. Colonel H. Greany, Indian Medical Service, retires from 27th April 1912.

Lieut. W. Leslie, 52nd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay is appointed to No. 4 Mountain Battery.

## CALCUTTA APPEALS.

### Midnapore Damage Suit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

At the High Court this morning two important appeals came up for hearing before two special benches. The first bench is presided over by the Chief Justice and Justices Mukherji and Carnduff and is engaged in hearing the appeal in the Dumraon Raj case. This is an appeal against the order of the Subordinate Judge of Arrah, decreeing the suit brought by Kesho Persad Singh claiming the whole of Dumraon Raj in Behar against the Court of Wards and Maharaj Kumar Srinivas Persad Singh. Mr. S. P. Sinha, with Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, represented the appellants.

The second special bench is presided over by Justices Woodroffe, Coxe and D. Chatterjee, and is hearing the appeal in the Midnapur damage suit.

Mr. K. B. Dutt, who with other counsel represented the respondent, Peary Mohan Dass, took a preliminary objection and submitted that as there was a joint appeal on behalf of the three appellants, separate counsel were not entitled to appear on behalf of individual appellants.

Mr. Garth who appeared with Mr. Dunne on behalf of Mr. D. Weston, magistrate, pointed out that the police appellants and Mr. Weston were separately represented all through in the lower court, and their cases were differentiated by Mr. Justice Fletcher.

Justice Woodroffe: Who paid the security? Was it paid separately or jointly?

Mr. Garth: Government paid the security. What we propose to do is that I will go on with the case, and Mr. Dunne will follow me on behalf of Mr. Weston, and Mr. Norton will address the Court on behalf of the police appellants, Deputy Superintendent M. Huq and Inspector Lal Mohun Guha.

The Court directed that counsel should apportion the work among themselves.

Mr. Garth then submitted that this was an appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher awarding damage to the tune of Rs. 1,000 against three appellants. The original suit was for malicious arrest and prosecution claiming damages of rupees ten thousand against each appellant. The suit was filed at Midnapore on the 15th of November, 1909, and was transferred to the High Court by Mr. Justice Fletcher on the 13th of June on the ground that the Sub-Judge was likely to be biassed in favour of Government. The case was called on for hearing on the 16th of August, 1910, and after eleven months' judgment was delivered on the 7th of August, 1911, actual number of sittings being 192. Mr. Garth then read the plaint and written statement.

The case is proceeding.

LATER.

Mr. Garth, after reading the written statement, submitted that charges made by the plaintiff against the defendant might be summed up thus:—The plaintiff charged the following things:—(1). That they caused an explosive bomb to be made by Dr. Bunkim Chunder Ghose in order that they might introduce it into the plaintiff's house. Incidentally it might be mentioned the plaintiff charged that Dr. Ghose has been honoured by the Government of this country for having made that bomb for them for that purpose; (2). That having got that bomb made the defendant's reports signed by a person whom they put forward as being the informer; (3) That having in one of these invented reports stated that a bomb was in the house of the plaintiff having been taken there by his son Santosh Chunder Das. The defendants applied for a warrant to search that house the warrant being applied for falsely they knowing that in fact there was his report and the bomb was not taken there by Santosh. Thereupon it was stated that the defendants in concert tried to extort a false confession from Santosh, that he had himself placed the bomb in his father's house and that failing in obtaining that confession they falsely applied for a warrant to arrest the plaintiff. Plaintiff further charged a number of other persons most of them officials with the most gross misconduct. Joint magistrate of Midnapore upto 2nd September 1908, Mr. Nelson was charged with the greatest possible dishonesty as a magistrate throughout these proceedings.

Mr. Morshed, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Denham and Mr. Plowden, heads of the C. I. D. Calcutta, one of the principal superintendents of the C. I. D., Mr. Withall of Messrs Orr Dignam and Co., Mr. Baxter, Barrister of Bankipore, and Inspector Kanyilal were all jointly charged by the plaintiff with having committed dacoity for the purpose of this case a clumsy piece of forgery. Mr. Hadrill of Messrs. Orr Dignum and Co., was charged with having connived at that forgery. Mr. Hadrill was also charged with having throughout the case tutored witnesses. Captain Weinmann I. M. S. who was at one time in charge of the Midnapore jail was charged with the greatest misconduct and with perjury. Mr. Brett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, was charged with perjury and assisting in this alleged conspiracy.

Colonel Buchanan, I. M. S., who was Inspector-General of Prisons at that time was charged with gross misconduct and with having tried to obtain from Santosh a retractation of a statement he had put in withdrawing his confession. Babu Surendra Chunder Mookerji, a Deputy Magistrate, who had been in Midnapore for many years was charged with conniving in obtaining a false confession. Mr. P. K. Bose, a Barrister of the Calcutta Bar, was charged with gross professional misconduct. Lastly there was a charge made against Mr. D. J. Macpherson, the Commissioner, who held an enquiry after the criminal case had been disposed of, of having intimidated the witnesses at the enquiry. The case envolved not only the most serious charges against the defendants, but serious charges against other able officers who had been connected however remotely with this case. All these charges had been made and had been allowed to be made by Mr. Justice Fletcher, by Mr. K. B. Dutt on behalf of the plaintiff. One of the appellants' real grievances was that many of these charges had been passed over in the judgment "sub silentio." One would have thought at least that if charges were allowed to be made something would have been said in the judgment about them. Mr. Garth then referred to defendants. Mr. Weston had been seventeen years in the Indian Civil Service and had had a more than ordinarily distinguished career. Moulvi Muzarul Huq had also had a very distinguished career in the police. He entered the police as a subordinate and by sheer merit and good work had risen to the position of Deputy Superintendent. He had no less than thirty years' service and throughout that period there had been nothing against him up to the time of these events. Inspector Lal Mohun Guha had about eighteen years' service and had done excellent work. Against him too nothing had been said up to the time of this case. Under the circumstances the three defendants were entitled to ask that their services in their distinguished career should be taken into account in considering whether the charges were true. On the other hand the plaintiff was for some time a Sub-Registrar in Government service. His services were dispensed with in 1884 because he connived at a forgery. Since then he had done nothing apparently except lending money and the evidence goes that he was known in Midnapore as a great miser. These were the only passports to esteem which this gentleman had. Referring to nonproduction by appellants of certain official documents regarding which Mr. Justice Fletcher had passed some severe comments in his judgment, Mr. Garth said that the Government had decided not to produce the documents in question and the decision of the Government was final. No one regretted the absence of these documents more than the appellants as these had been hampered at every turn by the non-producing of these documents. Under the circumstances the comments in question ought not to have been made. Mr. Garth then gave a brief general history of Midnapur from the end of 1905 up to the events in this case. The first matter on which the parties were in controversy was whether there was any national movement in Midnapore after the partition. The plaintiff said that Midnapore was unaffected by the wave of sedition which swept over Bengal after the partition. There was no Swadeshi movement, no boycott, no unrest, no dissatisfaction with the Government at all.

The defendants account was very different. Their account was that Midnapore was as bad or worse than any other part of Bengal. There was a large amount of dissatisfaction. The Swadeshi movement took a stronghold especially in Midnapore town. There were the usual picketting cases, arms cases and so forth. There were numbers of preachers who came down to preach open sedition. The result was that it had culminated in a very serious conspiracy. The plaintiff's witnesses absolutely denied that there was any such movement at all for very obvious reasons. Upon this part of the case the defendant-appellants had abundant materials to show that their account was the true account of what was taking place.

Mr. Garth then briefly gave details of the principal events at Midnapore prior to this case and gave the dates of each to show what the general political situation in Midnapore was at the time. As regards the reports of the informers, counsel said he would show what ground there was for considering that substantially the reports were true. After that he would deal with the facts of the case. The first witness whose evidence he would refer to was Inspector Noresh Chunder Mookerji.

## LATE MISS ORME'S WILL.

### Application for Probate Contested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRA DUN, APRIL 10.

At the resumed hearing to-day of Miss Mount Stephens' application for the probate of Miss Orme's will, Mr. Ross Alston said he wished to state he was only asking for probate of the will executed by the testatrix on the 1st May, 1911. He did not want the probate of the so-called codicil which was no codicil at all inasmuch as it was not a testamentary disposition.

The amendment to the written statement was then put in by Mr. Dillon. The details principally dealt with the ascendancy gained by plaintiff over the testatrix by means of crystal-gazing and leading the testatrix to believe she was a medium as on the 6th April 1911, she told the deceased that the family doctor was on his way out to India to marry her and so prevented Miss Orme going home. Other points related to the deception the plaintiff practised in representing to testatrix that her mother's name was Garnett and that they were related to each other. Whereas plaintiff's mother's name was Annie Maria O'Brayan, a general servant, and that she fraudulently informed the testatrix that she was the daughter of an Admiral. Whereas her father's name was Mounce-Stephens and he was an able-bodied seaman. That by reason of the aforesaid false beliefs in the mind of the testatrix her mind was so affected as to be able to appreciate the claims of her relations poisoned.

Mr. Ross Alston stated that he denied that the plaintiff had an ascendancy over the mind of the testatrix. He denied it generally and in particular at the time she made the will. He allowed that the plaintiff used to see things by crystal-gazing. Anything the plaintiff told the deceased she had seen in the crystal was "bona fide," but he denied that she at any time or period professed to be a medium nor did she profess to prophesy that with reference to the specific instance of crystal-gazing. The plaintiff denied having seen the doctor coming from England and it was through a communication Miss Orme professed to have received from Mrs. Winter. Though the plaintiff may have seen a vision in crystal relating to the doctor she specifically denied she had stated he had fallen ill again. He denied that the plaintiff behaved fraudulentiy and deceitfully and brought about the execution of the will. The plaintiff had no recollection of ever stating her mother was an Orme. The real relation was stated in the will that plaintiff was her dearest friend. The plaintiff denied she had ever represented herself as the daughter of an Admiral. Her father's name was Mounce-Stephens, but plaintiff had spelt it Mount Stephens for many years. He denied there was anything fraudulent in the change of spelling. He denied that the mind of the testatrix was so affected as to deprive her of the power of appreciation to any claims or to affect her sense of right or affect her natural affections.

## LOOTING OF THE "ZINNIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

In connection with the looting of the "Zinnia" and subsequent rioting at Cape Comorin, three more Paravas have been arrested, but the rest have absconded into British territory. The police made a search in the church, in which the loot was supposed to be secreted by the Paravas, but only some pictures and a leather revolver case were found and these were suspected to belong to the Captain of the "Zinnia". The police have employed divers to search for the missing property, supposed to have been sunk in the sea, but so far without success.

## MURDERS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.),

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

There has been quite an epidemic of murders and crimes of violence in Calcutta recently and to-day three cases are reported. As a result of a grog shop quarrel at Watgung, Sutkoos, Chamar, was kicked to death and two men were arrested. At Canning Town the naib and paik of a zemindar were murdered in a mysterious way while in the centre of the city at 12 noon to-day a woman was found murdered in her house and ornaments and cash to a large amount were missing.

## BOMBAY RACING BILL.

### Report of the Select Committee.

The following report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Racing Bill has been issued:—

Clause 4. We have considered two proposals urged upon us by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta to the effect that the conditions of the first license to issue under the Act should be included in a Schedule appended to the Act and, secondly, that before the issue of the second and each succeeding license the conditions of the proposed new license should be published and opportunity be given for discussing them. The proposal to incorporate the conditions of the first license in a Schedule appended to the Act was negatived by six votes to one, and the proposal for previous publication of the conditions of subsequent licenses was negatived by four votes to three. A somewhat similar suggestion by the Honourable Mr. Manmohandas Ramji to the effect that a clause should be inserted in the Bill requiring publication but not previous publication, of any change in the conditions of the license was negatived by six votes to one. We have accordingly made no change in this clause.

Clause 9. We are agreed that the Act should not confer any power of delegation of the powers of the Governor in Council and we have accordingly deleted clause 9.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.—I am of opinion that before the issue of the second and each succeeding License, the conditions of the proposed new License should be published.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E.—I strongly object to the Legislative Council being asked to make itself the instrument of delegating its own proper powers and functions to the Executive Government to be used at its unqualified and unfettered discretion. So far as this particular piece of legislation is concerned, it is more than usually dangerous to do so. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that the highest officials of Government including even Members of Council are more or less closely connected with the Western India Turf Club, to pare whose nails this Bill is mainly designed. It is possible that, during the regime of the present Head of Government, the conditions that may be prescribed for the licenses to be granted will be of a character to curtail the dimensions of the existing gambling evil; but it is quite within the bounds of probability that with people holding different views about racing matters, the conditions that may be laid down for licenses might prove to be such as to render this Bill absolutely nugatory. The number of meeting may be increased even to their present amount and book-keepers may triumphantly return to the enclosures from which they had been banished. It may be said that this could not be done within the period prescribed for the first license. And it is intimated that this first period will be fixed for five years. But this is a frail reed to lean upon, because it would be open to the Turf Club to surrender the license and to apply shortly after for a fresh one. I hold therefore that the main conditions of the license should be laid down in a Schedule annexed to the Act, with power to modify them within certain limits after such notification as would allow public opinion to declare itself on the proposed changes. It was argued in the Select Committee that there is no precedent in the whole sphere of Indian legislation for the course proposed by me and that the conditions of licenses are never incorporated in the Act. But this is a mistake, I will give just one instance at present. The Indian Electricity Act, 1903, in which the provisions to be incorporated in the license are given in a long Schedule.

My gravest objection however remains behind. I understand that it is intended to include the employment of the totalisator in the terms of the license. I fail to see how Government can make itself a party to such an illegal act. It would mean that Government directly lent itself to a breach of the existing law. Such action on the part of the Government would not be a mere winking or evasion of the law, as, for instance, would be and is the case when the Police are allowed to hold their hands in full view of what has been going on in the Turf enclosures, and refrain from prosecution. The recognition of totalisators would be a direct participation in the perpetration of an illegal Act. It must be remembered in this connection that Government are not altogether powerless to stop the gambling vice under the existing Law. If vigorous and repeated action had been ordered to be taken by Government under the Prevention of Gambling Act, the growth of the mischief would have been largely throttled and the Turf Club would have been roused to a sense of moderation long ago. The new Legislation, instead of advancing the object of prevention of gambling, would be of a retrograde character, and give an illegal legality to what is now prohibited by the Law. I, therefore, think that the Bill itself should deal with the main lines on which the race-course should be regulated.

Minute of dissent by the Honourable Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.—I think that in fairness to the members of the Council and the public it is essential that publicity must be given from time to time to any changes which may take place in the form of the license. It is obvious from the aims and objects of the Bill that the evil of gambling at the race-courses is increasing day by day and it has reached a point when it is found necessary to take legislative measures to check it. Now if the members of the Council are not informed of the changes that take place in the form of the license, it may be that sometimes changes may be introduced in the form of the license which may be quite opposed to the principles of the present Bill. I also support the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in holding that previous publicity should be given to the terms and conditions of any proposed new license, but if that is not acceptable there will be no harm, I think, in publishing the altered terms and conditions of the license even after they are made in order that members of the Council and the public may know what changes are made in the term of the license.

## VENKATASWAMY INSOLVENCY.

### Claims against the Official Assignee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 10.

The claim petition filed by Messrs. Rosham, M. A. Minoola, Hoosain Sahib & Co., in respect of 33 bales of skins taken charge of by the Official Assignee and with respect to which the Mercantile Bank of India had put forward a lien was again heard by Mr. Justice Wallis. Further examination of the sons of the late Venkataswamy Naidu having concluded before the Registrar, Mr. D. Chamier addressed the Court on behalf of claimants and contended that complete ownership of the property had not passed between claimants and insolvents. Even if there had been complete sale the counsel contended that the transfer of the property by the late firm to the Mercantile Bank amounted to a fraudulent preference. The Official Assignee and the bank are represented by counsel and the case is proceeding.

## ORISSA TENANCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 10.

Various surmises have been made in the Calcutta Press as to the reasons which actuated the Viceroy to withhold his assent to the Orissa Tenancy Bill which was passed by the old Bengal Council on 27th March last. The *Englishman* suggests the issuing of a Press Note stating reasons for withholding the Viceroy's assent to this measure and says:—"That taking the peculiar conditions of Orissa into consideration, it seems to us that the action of the Viceroy in reserving his assent to the Bill was fully justified. Hasty legislation invariably brings with it undesirable complications, and it is, perhaps, just as well that the Orissa Tenancy Bill has not been passed into law in its present form."

## GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### Political Relations Between France and Germany.

Berlin, March 22.

A few days ago the Franco-German treaty about Morocco has at last been formally and definitely sanctioned, the deeds of ratification having been exchanged in Paris. If it would perhaps be too much to expect that thereby the Moroccan problem disappeared entirely from the field of international politics, there can be no doubt, that it has lost of that paramount importance attached to it during the last six years, when the whole of Europe was kept in constant anxiety by the vicissitudes of its development. Before all, the mutual relations between France and Germany have now turned over a new leaf, and it goes without saying that for the peace of Europe a great deal is gained thereby.

On the basis of specific agreements, the larger part of the European powers was allied to France during the Moroccan imbroglio. Great Britain, Spain and Italy had been compensated by France in other spheres of their particular interests and were thereby induced to back French diplomacy, when Germany, that was shown the cold shoulder, remonstrated against the colonial expansion of France in a neutral country where German interests were at stake. It was a glorious opportunity for the anti-German writers in French periodicals and, one must confess, they made the very best of it—for their cause. What a grand chance for the fulfilment of French hopes, if on every turn of the Moroccan enterprise, a combination of powers was grouped around France, that could be represented as fighting for the cause of the whole world, while Germany appeared isolated and in the unenviable light of a disturber of the harmony of Europe. Public opinion in France fell from one hysteria fit into the other. For it is easily understood that the French are not inclined to acknowledge the real development of things that guarantees a steadily increasing superiority to Germany, in consequence of the natural growth of the population and that this difference tells from year to year more against France. We admire the French enthusiasm for "gloire," the highly-strung mood of French patriotism exited by historical reflection and inspiring reminiscences; but it has the drawback that certain truisms are easily overlooked and that the strength of the possible enemies is underrated. As long as the constellation of the Europen powers favoured the illusion that France had a better cause and the support of warlike partners, the danger of an outbreak of hostilities was always close at hand. This situation is now happily ended.

But one cannot expect that after the settlement of the Moroccan problem the spirit of animosity and the forms of sarcasm to which the French and German Press have become accustomed in their mutual recriminations, will at once disappear and give way to friendly interchanges of opinion. The only improvement is to be found in the consideration, that the diatribes of the Press will lose their influence on the policy of the Governments, since there are no burning questions left for the present. It is a blessing that there is no national theme to harp on, and that the official treatment of foreign affairs cannot be so easily influenced by reckless declamations and existing appeals to the national feeling of honour. That public opinion will in both countries, retain its bitterness for a long time, is unfortunately most probable. It is, however, quite different with the diplomatic representatives of both countries. They are by their professional duty and responsibility, proof against passionate impressions. For them the path of a better understanding is now smooth. After a problem fraught with national sentimentality has been satisfactorily settled, smaller and less complicated differences will be quickly got over. In many parts of the world, French and German interests are parallel to each other, and if a calm and business-like mode of procedure is resorted to, critical complications will be easily avoided. There with the dangers for the peace of Europe will disappear that are brought about by every opportunity for testing the superior strength of either of the two powers.

## HAMBURGH-AMERICA LINE IN 1911.

The Report of the Board of Directors and Committee of the Hamburgh-America Line to the General Meeting of Shareholders summoned for May 26th, speaks of a highly satisfactory development of the sea-going traffic and of the shipping trade. Especially by the freight market surpassed all expectations by its brisk business and the rise of the rates almost on all lines. The peculiar conditions of last year's trade may be taken as a proof that the improvement was not due to casual circumstances, in as far as even the political uncertainty and disquiet could not materially affect the assured growth of the traffic. As long as there are new regions of the earth that are offering themselves to the blessings of the World's Commerce, and as long as the steady increase of population in the world of culture as a whole continues, there is no fear lest the further extension of trade and thereby fair chances for shipping enterprises may be lacking. Of the many conditions upon which the prosperity of trade and shipping depends, good and bad are likely to compensate each other in the long run.

Thus we find that the traffic to the United States was on one hand restricted by the enormous decrease of emigrants, but was favoured by the exceptionally large crops of cotton. Consequently the ports of the Mexican Golf participated most in the general expansion of traffic. The poor accommodation of the harbour of the New Orleans was even more strongly felt than before. About the deplorable inadequacy of loading and unloading facilities, the Report complains also as regards the more important harbours of South America, more especially those of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Grande de Sul and Porto Alegre.

The West Indies and Central America have gained in purchasing power by the higher prices of coffee and the large exportation of bananas. It is interesting to learn from this Report, to what extent the Hamburgh-America Line has contributed to the supply of this nutritious fruit at cheap prices in New York and in Germany; specially constructed steamers being engaged in this new branch of trade. The company has also a large interest in the Hamburgh-Columbia Bananas Co., Ltd.

Though China was much troubled by the bubonic plague, by inundations and by revolutionary riots, the Trade Returns from that gigantic Empire were satisfactory. The only drawback was a shrinkage in the coastwise trade. Japan had splendid harvests, and the introduction of the new Customs Tariff in July also served to swell the volume of the importation. The ports along the Siberian coast were the scenes of an embittered rates war, because too many shipping companies competed for the new openings there. The Hamburgh-America Line also keeps up a regular direct connection between New York and East Asia.

The African Lines are the common enterprise of this Company with two other German shipping concerns. Despite the poor crops in Western Africa, the results were about the same as last year. The Arabo-Persian Line shows steady progress, but is still far from being profitable.

The decided optimism observable in the Report, explains the important additions to the fleet of the Hamburgh-America Line. Three giant steamers of 50,000 tons each signify another remarkable jump in the size of modern steamers. For up to now the largest of the Company's vessels, the "Kaiserin Auguste Victoria" came only up to 24,581 tons, i.e., less than one-half of the new type. Besides ten other large freight and passenger steamers and two steamers for the transport of bananas are building for the Company. Four ocean-going steamers were bought and seven sold during the year. Altogether the tonnage of the fleet rose from 1,033,315 to 1,310,717 RT. There with 1,044 voyages across the ocean were made, covering a total of 8,150,000 miles and conveying 365,393 passengers, and 7,286,434 tons of cargo.

The Board of Directors proposes to declare a dividend of 9 per cents on a capital of 125 million marks. This absorbs 11 1-2 millions of the net earnings. More than double that amount is written off on ocean-going steamers and auxiliary vessels. The amount of the gross profits being 40 million Marks allow that. At the same time new shares of the nominal value of 25 million marks are to be issued, bringing the capital of the Company up to 150 millions.

## FOREIGN STUDENTS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Among the 57,514 students found on the Rolls of the German Universities, 4,952 have come from abroad. The percentage of these foreign students is still on the increase, though the number of the native students jumped up by heaps and bounds. About 20 years ago, the foreign students in German

Universities totalled about 7 per cents; they have now risen to 8·6 per cents. Especially during the last three years the increase is more marked, and it is probable that the admittance of ladies as ordinary students since 1908 is the cause thereof. For the rush of German ladies has not yet been quite so large proportionately as the influx of lady students from abroad. As always Russia stands foremost as the home of foreign students in Germany Universities; 2,199 being admitted from that country alone. Then follows Austria-Hungary with 843 students. Of English nationality only 159 are recorded against 338 from America. Asia sends altogether 175 students. Of the four faculties, that of medicine seems to offer the greatest attraction. No less than 1,979 of the 4,952 foreign students are on the rolls of that faculty. Then number is remarkably grown, from 1,774 in 1910, or by 12 per cent. in one year. The big cities seem also to have peculiar attractions for the foreign students. No less than 60·3 per cent. of the total are immatriculated in Berlin, Munich and Leipzig. The figures are 1,536, 752 and 697. It seems as though old tradition has also a great deal to do with the choice. For we find 320 foreign students at Halle, 215 at Heidelberg, 172 at Gottingen, while the youngest of the German Universities, that of Munster has none. Konigsberg is frequented by 192 foreign students, but almost exclusively of Russian nationality.

THE TURFAN FINDS.

In the Ethnographical Museum of Berlin, where the famous relics of Troy, brought home by the enthusiastic archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann, are preserved, another imposing collection has now been definitely arranged. The finds of the first and second German expeditions to Turfan are now exposed to view. Those of the third expedition are still kept in hundreds of boxes; it will take years, ere they are properly arranged and conveniently put together. The difficulty is that the al fresco pictures of collossal dimensions had to be cut into pieces for their transportation and that they are now to be restored in their original order. Some of the largest pictures were already on view a few years ago; but now a hundred have been added. They are, according to their discoverer Dr. Albert von Lecoq, of Buddhistic origin and belong to the 8th and 9th century. Most admirable is the vigour of design, the freshness of colour and the fine workmanship of this mass of provincial art treasures. A new chapter of the history of civilisation has been added to our stock of knowledge by these discoveries. But there is a second, not less interesting, side to these expeditions. For among the manuscripts dug out of the ruins a great deal of Manichean literature came unexpectedly to light. Evidently the halls of fasting and prayer peculiar to this great Christian sect have been destroyed; but from the relics preserved in the debris (the carvings, flags, miniatures and manuscripts) we may now form a clearer conception of the Manichean creed than from the quotations and descriptions of their victorious enemies in our patristic literature. For a long time nothing of higher antiquarian interest has been unearthed.

L. ASCH.

## "MAIDANIA."

The success of the last Children's Day will be repeated on Saturday, the special attraction being athletic sports for the little ones on the Skating Rink at 6-30 p. m.

The time and light will not allow of a very protracted programme, but handsome prizes will be given to the winners of the following events:—

Three legged Race for Boys.
Egg and Spoon Race for Girls.
Cock fight for Boys.
Skipping Rope competition for Girls.
All competitors must be under 12 years of age.

The price of admission to all will be As. 2, but each child on entering the gates will be presented with a toy and a ticket for a free ride on the Railway, or a visit to any side show.

Admission to the Skating Rink to view the sports will be free to children, adults being charged As. 4.

The success of Karlekar Circus in Madras has been phenomenal, and the houses have been so full that they have been obliged to prolong their stay there a few days. They will consequently not be ready to open in Maidania on Saturday night. The event, however, is announced for early next week.

## THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

Numerous thundershowers with hail have occurred in North-East India, but elsewhere the weather has been dry. Barisal reports one inch; Calcutta, one and a half; Jessore, two; Balasore, three-quarters. Unsettled conditions persist in Baluchistan, and are spreading eastwards. The temperature is nearly normal except in Bengal, where the rainfall has cooled the air.

Forecast.—Diminution of rainfall in North-East India. The probability of rainfall in Baluchistan increased since yesterday.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north and at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in slight defect in north Rajputana. Night temperature is in excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat, and in defect in West Central India. Minimum temperature is in slight excess at Indore, Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Konkan. Maximum temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo is the only station reporting rainfall of importance to-day. Light to moderate cloud has appeared over north-west India with the exception of the extreme north and over West Central India, Gujarat and Kathiawar; an area of slightly low pressure is shown over upper Sind.

A few thunder-storms are possible in the Madras, Deccan and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 10th April, was 29·910 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Hatters, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, established over 85 years.

## SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

### Prize Giving by the Governor.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, presided. At 5-30 p.m., His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Clarke, and Captain Lucas, Medical Officer, motored to the Municipal Office, and was received by the Managing Committee and Honorary Officials of the Association.

The minutes of the last annual meeting was confirmed. Dr. J. A. Turner, Honorary Secretary, then submitted the annual report.

The following are the excerpts from the report:—

The Managing Committee have met on 5 occasions and carried out the business of the Association. The average attendance of the members was 6. There are at present 5 Patrons, 29 Life Members and 71 Ordinary Members. Two Lady Health Visitors and one male Health Visitor were maintained at the beginning of the year on a salary of Rs. 60 and 40 each. One of the Lady Health Visitors, Mrs. Watson, obtained a permanent post in the Health Department in August last, and when she resigned our service, it was considered necessary to redistribute the salaries of the Health Visitors in consideration of the good service done by the remaining Health Visitors. At present we maintain a Senior Lady Health Visitor on a salary of Rs. 50, another Junior Lady Health Visitor on Rs. 40, and a male Health Visitor on Rs. 50. Each one of these Health Visitors is posted to the different districts in the City and are provided with a list of insanitary chawls in these districts and are directed to regularly visit them morning and evening and explain to the occupants how to improve the condition of their rooms by ventilation, whitewashing, disposal of refuse, condition of floor, sanitary conveniences, seeking medical aid in time of sickness, keeping their rooms free from accumulation of dust and refuse and advise them on the precautions to be taken in case of infectious diseases (small-pox, plague, phthisis, etc., etc.), nursing of the sick and personal hygiene and cleanliness, vaccination and revaccination. The population of Bombay consists of diverse creeds and castes and nationalities, and the greater portion belongs to the poorer class of millhands, labourers, coolies, &c., &c., having their homes in the villages of the various districts where sanitation is unknown and unheard of. It will appear in all 6,100 visits have been made to the different chawls and houses to advise the people in sanitation, and 1,384 houses have been reported by them to the Health Department for their insanitary condition, 463 houses have been reported for limewashing and 344 premises for overcrowding. A series of ten lectures on various subjects were delivered in "Vernacular" by the Health Visitor, Mr. Pange, and in all 50 Bhayas took advantage of the class. It is hoped that by this method of lecturing to the Bhayas we shall in the long run be creating a class of "Caretakers" of chawls who will know at least something of the Elementary principles of sanitation and thus be able to exercise better control over the doings of illiterate masses in the chawls.

ELEMENTARY SANITARY CLASS.

As in the past an Elementary Sanitary Class was organised during the year. The Class is generally held in the evening twice a week and the whole course lasts from 3 to 4 months. Lectures are delivered in the rooms of the Association and a nominal fee of Rs. 10 is charged for the whole course of lectures and examination and certificate. 15 students appeared for examination at the end of the course and 12 passed the examination. Rao Bahadur Dr. D. B. Naik Dandekar, L. M. & S., J. P., Dr. E. A. Hussin, L. M. & S., D. P. H. and Mr. Fern, Chief Inspector, Drainage Department, conducted the Class. Our thanks are due to Rao Bahadur Dr. Naik Dandekar for his honorary services as lecturer to the Class. Year after year we print a large quantity of leaflets in vernacular on sanitary subjects for distribution amongst the masses. We are extremely thankful to the lecturers, Presidents and owners of premises for helping our cause. We are also indebted to the English and Vernacular newspapers in the city for publishing our communication in the interest of the public. During the year under report, 2 lectures on sanitary subjects were delivered to the teachers of Municipal Primary Schools in the city and we are thankful to the Schools Committee for giving us all facilities in this matter. The female and male Health Visitors visited in all 23 schools, and gave lectures on various subjects bearing on health. A list of schools visited is appended to this report. During the year the Managing Committee authorized the Honorary Secretary to purchase a Magic Lantern for the Association and this has been done and we hope to utilise it during this year in educating the masses and school children in sanitation. The male and female Health Visitors were instructed to collect as many people as possible in any chawl or group of chawls on a Saturday or Sunday and talk to them in vernacular on sanitary matters for half an hour to three quarters of an hour. Thirty-four Homely Talks were organised during the year. Mrs. A. M. Michael, one of our former Lady Health Visitors now working as Municipal Nurse, has been of great service in delivering these lectures to the school children and homely talks to the people of different chawls, and we are thankful to her for her lectures. The great influence which the Cinematograph exercises at present in educating the people on various topics is an established fact, and for this purpose last year we took photographs of the sanitary and conservancy working of this city while the men were at work in various places and also of the Infectious Disease measures as are adopted in the city and of Vaccination, Plague, Small-pox, Malaria, &c., &c., and we got films prepared and these have arrived and will be shown to the public shortly at a "Concert" which we hope to get up. We trust that these films will help to educate thousands of people who will be visiting the Cinematograph Co.'s who will be showing these for us. Mr. Underdown and other officials of the Health Department have helped me in taking the photos, &c., and we are thankful to them.

The Municipal Corporation, ever ready to help institutions which work for the interest of the City, continued to give us a grant of Rs. 1,500 during the year. We are deeply indebted to all these and it goes without saying that but for their assistance we would not have been able to do much of what has been done by us this year. It is to be regretted that the number of ordinary members is falling-off year by year and in an undertaking like our Association, funds are of primary necessity and we appeal to all our members to get their wealthy friends to join the Association so that we may not be hampered in our work for want of funds.

The public and the Corporation are fully aware of the heavy mortality year after year amongst the infants of Bombay. The causes of this heavy mortality are too many and amongst these bad supply of milk is reckoned as one. It has been suggested that this Association ought to provide a model "Milk Sterilising Depot" on a small scale. Enterprise and money are not wanting in Bombay and if the necessary funds be provided by any charitably disposed person we could begin the work at once. If we get seven or eight thousand Rupees we might make a small beginning. Again this year we have had several enquiries made by gentlemen outside Bombay regarding the work of the Association and we are glad that an Association on the lines of our Association has been formed in Baroda to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation amongst His Highness's subjects. In India especially there is very great necessity for many such Associations. In fact, every District and Presidency Town ought to do something to spread the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene amongst the ignorant masses and in every school and particularly in Training Colleges, lessons in sanitation and hygiene should take a high place in the curriculum. If primary and secondary education is a necessity then there is greater necessity here in India for the spread of elementary knowledge of sanitation. India is far behind every other nation in the world in point of sanitation and every citizen ought to do his best to promote sanitary science here and our Association offers a vast field for useful and philanthropic work in various directions. Much credit is due to Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, the Asst. Secretary, for his keenness and devotion to the work of the Sanitary Association, his efforts in organising lectures classes and the Exhibition of Sanitary appliances have been invaluable.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtalla seconded by Mr. James MacDonald the report was adopted and passed.

Prizes were then distributed to Bhayas and tenants who kept the chawls and rooms in a better sanitary condition, and also to students of the elementary sanitary class.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then addressed the assembly. Sir George Clarke said:—

Gentlemen,—More than four years have passed since I presided at a meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association and I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting you again. In February 1908, I tried to lay stress upon the need for the work which the Association is undertaking and upon the great increase of the prosperity and happiness of our people which might be attained if compliance with the laws of health could be better secured. Since that time it is certain that there had been considerable progress in various directions. Efforts are being made to instill the elements of sanitation into the minds of the children in our schools. Great advances have taken place and are still proceeding in the provision of a pure water-supply in the towns of the mofussil. There have also been signs during large gatherings at fairs of an increasing readiness on the part of the people to accept and act upon the arrangements made to safeguard them against infection while inoculation has made way is more widely trusted and has found more advocates. All this is encouraging in a country where we have to try to lead the people quietly and gradually into compliance with natural laws vital to their well being and where the strong sanitary measures elsewhere enforced are not possible. From the figures presented in the Annual Report it might perhaps be argued that this valuable Association was not making way as it deserves to do. The receipts in the past year increased by Rs. 1,000 due to some generous donations, but the ordinary membership declined from 84 to 71. I think, however, that we ought not to generalise too hastily from figures of this kind. Expenditure lends itself easily to arithmetical presentation in framing balance-sheets; but the other side the advantage gained—may defy all estimate.

THE ASSOCIATION AN EDUCATIONAL BODY.

This Association is primarily an educational body and the beneficial effects of education are of all others the most difficult to reduce to an acturial basis. Take the case of the best school or college which one knows. Its expenditure is a known and fixed amount. For that expenditure it can send out a certain number of trained pupils; but the work of those pupils will be spread over a generation at least. At the end of that time, even if it were possible to analyse and appraise the life work of each pupil, which clearly could not be done, we should still be without any means of arriving at an estimate of the good which the school or college had accomplished. Each real man who owed the foundation of his mental and moral education to his period of pupilage, must during his life have brought good influence to bear upon large numbers of other men to an extent absolutely incalculable. We may well apply this reasoning to the work of the Association. Its Health Visitors have given useful advise to thousands of people. Its classes, lectures, and leaflets have sown seeds in hundreds of minds. Its prizes have stimulated many people to acquire some knowledge of sanitary laws. Admitting that some of the good seed may have fallen on stony ground, surely it is quite certain that much of it is bearing and will continue to bear good fruit. Although, therefore, you have not been able to enlarge the scope of your operation as we all wish, we may be sure that an impression which must tend to broadon and deepen, has been made upon the prevailing ignorance and apathy in regard to elementary sanitary laws against which we have to contend.

The report contains several points of interest. The excellent suggestion of giving instruction to the caretakers of chawls has been carried into effect, and I note that 50 Bhayas have attended a series of useful lectures which must have helped materially to qualify them for their duties. If a regular profession of qualified caretakers can thus gradually be brought into existence, an improvement of the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the poor would certainly be effected.

THE MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES.

I am glad to see that a Magic Lantern, which will greatly increase the interest and the impressiveness of your lectures, has been purchased, and the idea of utilizing the Cinematograph for educational purposes in connection with sanitation is excellent. I have no doubt that the "Health Section" at the Old Bombay Exhibition must have helped to spread sanitary ideas and I agree that a permanent Museum freely accessible to the public would be an advantage. Mrs. Lennon's report of the conditions under which thousands of babies have to begin their struggle for existence goes far to explain the terribly high infant mortality in Bombay, and shows how intimately public health is connected with the habits of the people. So long as it is thought advisable to exclude light and air and to render the infant's first efforts to breathe as difficult as possible, improved housing cannot alone secure all the benefits that may be expected from it. The latest Report on "Plague Investigations in India" gives a striking instance of the effect of sunlight on the prevalence of this disease. Eastern Bengal and Assam have long been known to be comparatively free from plague, and careful enquiry now proves that this freedom is due mainly to the scarcity of rats in the houses of the people. But the scarcity of the rats can be plainly traced to the habits of people, who show "neatness and tidiness" even in their huts of matting. The Bengali, it is stated, takes a pride in his home and even his kutcha houses are so constructed as to give no shelter for rats, while he has acquired the habit of storing his goods and his food in orderly fashion. The Report gives typical photographs of villages which remain immune and of others in which plague is prevalent. The contrast is striking and it is clear that the difference is not due to increased expenditure, but to greater personal care and orderliness of mind. Plague creates sad ravages among people who are much more prosperous than those of East Bengal, and it is not too much to say that a little trouble in rendering food inaccessible to rats and in denying them shelter, would produce a great diminution in plague mortality.

THE TYRANNY OF CUSTOMS.

"The tyranny of custom," on which Bacon dwelt with characteristic wisdom and directness, is nowhere more rampant than in India, and it is to customs, essentially bad but deeply ingrained, that insanitary conditions are largely due. And precisely because customs are to a great extent responsible for the spread of preventible disease in India the difficulties which an Association like this has to encounter are specially formidable. To change the traditional habits of a huge population is a gigantic task and one which entails infinite patience combined with unflagging persistence. I think there is a tendency to believe that universal education is capable of producing the immediate amelioration of sanitary conditions which is required, and that we should, therefore, concentrate effort on this object and regard such special work as that on which you are engaged as subordinate if not premature. Perhaps this tendency may account partially for the limited measure of support which this Association receives. The experience of other countries has, however, plainly shown that free and compulsory education does not by any means obviate the necessity for special sanitary propaganda or for sanitary measures of a drastic character. It has not wholly banished the ideas that air and light should be denied to infants and that ventilation is a thing to be avoided. Instances present themselves frequently which prove that special precautions apart, insanitary habits could widely and dangerously assert themselves. On the other hand, general education may have helped to secure tacit acquiescence in proceedings which would be bitterly resented at tyrannical in India. It may, therefore, surely be accepted that Associations such as this are urgently needed, and that while we should, as we do, press the extension of education as rapidly as possible, we must not neglect other and more direct means of instilling the elements of the laws of health into the minds of the people. For this purpose more funds are manifestly needed. If the income of this Society could be doubled, its good work would increase in greater proportion.

PERSONAL SERVICES.

I believe also that by more personal service much could be accomplished. To Dr. Turner who, in spite of all his heavy official duties, is able to be the mainspring of the Association and to all who are assisting by giving their services to the good cause, the warm thanks of the Community are due. Are there not other who have or could acquire the necessary knowledge and who have spare time on their hands which might be devoted to the objects of the Association? I watch with deep interest the good work of the Seva Sadan and of the Servants of India. These bodies are giving valuable personal service in helping to mitigate distress due to the famine. When normal seasons return to Gujerat and Kathiawar, might not their energies be directed towards saving the poor people from death and disease arising from causes which are often preventible if some of the simple laws of nature could be inculcated and the inevitable results of violating them could be pointed out? The work which this Association seeks to carry on is not of a showy character. As I have said, the effects must be very gradual and striking success is not to be expected. Yet surely all to whom the preventible suffering of humanity powerfully appeals must wish to play some part, however, small in combating the ignorance which is yearly undermining the health and causing the death of large numbers of our people. I have no doubt that, if the work of this Association were more widely known, its Membership would increase and support would be forthcoming from the great employers of labour whose ranks contain many generous philanthropists who are ready to help all good causes. I suggest therefore that you should issue an appeal explaining briefly the nature and extent of the work you are carrying on and your need for assistance. This is the last time that I shall be able to preside at an annual meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association, but I am sure that my successor will take an interest in its welfare and as your Patron soon to retire I cordially wish you success and increased recognition in your valuable efforts to cope with a real public need in this great City.

On the motion of Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded by Mr. Narotam Morarji Gooculdas a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Governor.

H. E. in acknowledging the compliment said that under no circumstances would he miss attending a function of that nature. During the last 4 days he had to make 6 speeches on subjects which require study and careful consideration. However, Lady Clarke and H. E. had always being ready to attend such functions.

## BANGALORE NOVICES POLO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 10.

The semi-finals in the Novices Polo Tournament to-day resulted as follows:—20th Deccan Horse beat 7th Dragoon Guards by 5 goals to 1, a great galloping game right through.

The 7th Hussars beat the Chief of Jamkhandi's team by 7 goals to 2.

The Final will be played on Friday.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

FEMINISM AND FASHION.

A Parisienne writes from Paris, on Tuesday in mail week as follows:—The pastime of the Lenten season is as fashionable as any of the mundane receptions. Women dress in the most elegant of black costumes with a touch of mauve, violet, or white in the hats, and the long lace jabot that has once more become a popular adjunct of the tailor costume. Thus equipped they crowd the big churches to hear a favourite preacher. Monsignor Bolo has had a full house for his Lenten sermon, for he chose the very up-to-date subject of women. Monsignor Bolo pats on the head with one hand and smites with the other. He amiably acknowledges that we are more moral than men, and that we take love more seriously. He devoted a great part of his sermon to the praise, the glorification of maternal love. But we waited for the real object he had in view and discovered that it was an exhortation to women to refrain from writing verses or books, or giving lectures! From this moment the prelate had no longer the sympathy of his hearers, and the majority of those, who had come to hear something new in this age of advanced feminism, were somewhat disappointed at the platitudes that were considered good enough for their ears. With such a sonorous title as "L'avenement de la Femme," although we did not expect to hear an advocate of woman's emancipation, we had hoped for some new light or some held in the work that women are undertaking to-day. We rather resented being talked to as if we were children, forgetting that if every woman is not shrieking for a vote she has still a big place, although behind the scenes, in forming the character of her sons, who often owe their positions to their mother's early teachings.

EATING TOO MUCH.

Lent has brought forth a discussion that is slowly degenerating into a dispute in the medical profession. A celebrated doctor is advocating a fast of three days four times during the year, as a cure for most internal ailments. The theory is that men and women set too much, but from my experience, it is not a reproach that can often be made to women. The system appears rather drastic, but I have come across several hardworking men who have tried it, and have experienced great benefit from it. Those who follow this doctor's advice commence their day with a bottle of saline water, and for seventy-two hours do not partake of food. They drink tea, lemonade, or water as much as they like and after the three days' fast they have lost six pounds in weight, and feel rejuvenated. This system, carried out every three months, is supposed to work wonders. The strange part is that during the fast the men or women are able to follow their occupations without fatigue; in fact a well-known literary men who spoke to me on the subject asserts that he had never felt better, more able to work, than during the time he went without food. As a thin woman, I should be sorry to try it; for the ultra-stout it may be recommendable.

A PORTRAIT PAINTER.

At M. Jules Cayron's exhibition of portraits there was a crowded attendance. Everybody came to see themselves and their friends upon the walls of the galleries in the Rue de Seze. Here were charming likenesses of pretty women, and some very clever paintings. Foremost among them is the portrait of the artist's mother, a lady in black, with lace upon her head, and beautiful grey eyes; of Mlle. Berthe Cerny, the popular actress of the Comedie Francaise, a charming piece of work, very light and delicate, with the only touch of colour in the eyelashes lips, and hair; of Mme. Lambert de Sainte-Croix; and Mme. Gonzales-Moreno. The private view was a very fashionable gathering. Here were opportunities of admiring the new taffetas dresses embroidered with Japanese roses; the Directoire collars opening at the throat with a long double frill of white pleated muslin reaching almost to the waist and a dark blue canvas, a kind of open worked ratine, trimmed with small green buttons and a green sash.

FASHIONS AT AUTEUIL.

The fashions at Auteuil were discussed, and there were few in favour of the skirt that had caused a sensation on the previous day. It is difficult to imagine decent women—and I use the word in its real sense—accepting a fashion that exhibits the leg above the knee. The Directoire style that could have been permissible at the time of Mme. Tallien, and worn by that very eccentric lady, cannot hope to become general in these days of railways and tramcars where women pass among men and do not want to call special attention to their dress. In the days of Mme. Tallien the ordinary woman stopped at home the greater part of the day, and there she could indulge in the dress she pleased. But it seems ridiculous to imagine that the woman of 1912 will adopt the skirt open on one side, to show the leg to the hips. Evidently, however, everybody is not of my opinion, for the hosiers are exhibiting stockings of every hue to be worn with the new skirt.

Something for Tea?
A dainty cake,
A nice jam sandwich,
or some delicious home-made tea rolls.
These are quickly and easily baked with
"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark.)
The SURE raising powder
and they may be eaten as they come from the oven—all hot and fragrant, and quite digestible.

## THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

### Mr. Clark and the Bombay Chamber.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, met the committee of the Chamber of Commerce informally after their weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, when various matters of general interest were discussed.

The Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong, referred to the Committee's interview last month with Sir T. R. Wynne, and again drew attention to the great difficulties prevailing at the present time regarding railway working. A general discussion followed, and the view was expressed that the Government of India should take this matter in hand, and call upon the different railway administrations to submit through the Railway Board a complete programme of their needs, which should include wherever necessary double tracks on important main lines, so that a financial programme might be arranged for the next few years to cover the cost of the many extensions and improvements which are urgently necessary, if the trade of the country is to be carried on profitably and satisfactorily. It was urged that this matter should be taken up at once and a suggestion was also made that it might be advisable to associate the commercial community in some way with the administrations in anticipation of the time when the boards of the railways must be in this country.

Reference was also made to the Indian Companies Amendment Bill and satisfaction expressed that the Government of India had taken up the question of an audit on the lines of a suggestion made by the Bombay Chamber in 1909.

In concluding the interview, the Chairman mentioned that the Committee might shortly be addressing Government with reference to a recent alteration in the method of collecting Town Duty in this City, which in effect created a transit duty on large quantities of goods imported for consumption up-country, which were not saleable within a few months of arrival, as also on those quickly disposed of by refusing a refund unless a certain quantity was despatched at a time. The Chairman pointed out that at the present time, when Bombay was doing everything possible to increase its trade, a local check of this kind to distribution was a retrograde step and referred to a remark of an Indian Finance Member in his Budget Speech some years ago on this subject that "the principle that town duties are a tax on the consumption of towns, for whose benefit they are levied and that they should, on no account, be extended to any article belonging to the transit or general trade, ought to be jealously guarded."

Here again it was proposed that in a trade matter of this character the commercial community should be called into consultation before a change of a radical nature is sanctioned; and it was further suggested that as the question of Town Duties has now again arisen the Government of India might well take the matter up and endeavour to bring about the abolition of this system of taxation, as Sir John Prescott Hewit has endeavoured to do in the United Provinces. He mentioned that Sir John's attention was called to this matter some years ago by the Bombay Chamber, when he (Sir John) was in the Government of India and that the Chamber had since watched with great interest the good work that had been done recently in this direction in the United Provinces.

MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

In reply the Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that he had no wish to minimise the serious nature of the present shortage of wagons, and the blocks which had occurred at different points on the railways, but it had to be remembered that this was a state of things, which had sprung into existence suddenly, partly through the great boom in trade, which they must all hope would continue, and partly, especially as it concerned Bombay, through the famine in Gujarat which they must equally hope would be a purely transitory factor. There was also the coal strike at home—another factor which he was to be hoped would not recur for a long time—which had contributed towards larger movements of coal than was normal in India. Mr. Clark added that, while he had been at Bombay three times in all since landing in India, this was the first time that this complaint of general dissatisfaction against the working of the railways—certainly a serious charge—had been brought to his notice by the Chamber. He repeated that he did not wish in any way to minimise the annoyance and loss caused to traders by defects in the railway service, but he would not help feeling that it was hardly fair to the railway companies that troubles due in part at any rate to temporary causes outside their control should be laid entirely at their door.

However, apart from these temporary factors, there remained the problem of how they were to secure that increasing trade should be dealt with adequately on the railways granted the hypothesis which he (Mr. Clark) confidently held, that India was in for a period of bigger trade movements than heretofore. There were indications that the recent increase in world prices had come to stay and that increases in Indian exports of seeds and grains might given good harvests, well be expected to continue. There was good reason to take an optimistic view of the growth in India's prosperity and the consequent growth in its internal trade. He fully agreed that it was of the highest importance that that development should not be checked by any defect in communications. At the same time he thought that it was hardly necessary to adopt Mr. Armstrong's proposal that the Government of India should call upon the different railway administrations to submit, through the Railway Board, a complete programme of their needs for the improvement of the open lines. He hardly thought that was necessary, because the Administrations were already in close touch on these subjects with the Railway Board; and he might remind the Chamber that a very great deal had been done in the last few years to improve the Open Line. He entirely agreed that, so far as main lines of communications were concerned, the improvement of open lines was now a question of vital importance and that available capital should be for the present mainly allotted to that object and to the increase of rolling-stock. He might remind the Chamber that in the Capital programme for the current year, only two small projects for new lines were included, one of which was an absolutely necessary matter with which they could not fail to sympathise, as it was connected with the new Bombay Dock Scheme.

In examining this question of railway facilities, Government wished to have before them as completely as possible the advice and views of the Commercial Community. He had had two very frank discussions about it with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and was very glad of the present opportunity of getting Bombay's views. He did not, however, quite see, how, in view of the powers conferred on the railway administrations under their contracts, it would be possible, as suggested by Mr. Armstrong, to associate the commercial community in some way with the railway administrations. That must be a question for the administrations themselves, and he could only say that he hoped—and had little doubt—that they would realise the importance and advantage of the freest discussion with the men whose goods they had to carry. So far as Government were concerned, he thought it had always been in the past, and it certainly was in the present, their policy, to consult the Chambers of Commerce as freely as possible on railway questions of importance. He could only assure the Chamber that they had no intention of discontinuing this policy. They were most carefully considering the whole question and how it could best be dealt with, both by additions to the rolling-stock to which Sir Trevelyn Winne referred in the recent debate in the Legislative Council, and by the improvement of railway facilities. He hoped at least that he had said enough to prove that Government fully recognised the importance of the matter.

He was very glad to hear from Mr. Armstrong that the Chamber generally approved of the Indian Companies Law Amendment Bill and that they were satisfied with the general lines of the provisions in regard to audit. He was glad to recognise, as he had stated in Council in introducing the Bill, that the provisions were based on the suggestions of the Bombay Chamber.

He had listened to what the Chairman had said in regard to Town Duty and would bear the matter in mind, although it did not, except indirectly, come under his Department. He observed that the Committee would probably soon address Government on the subject and in these circumstances he could not say more about it at the present moment.

There was one other subject on which he would like to say a few words, namely, the recent administrative changes.

The Government of India were particularly desirous when stationed at Delhi to avoid anything like isolation from the commercial community. In Calcutta, of course, he, as Member for Commerce and Industry, had frequent opportunities of contact with those engaged both in the special industries associated with Calcutta and in more general business, but he had always realised that this close association with Calcutta had been achieved to some extent at the expense of relationship with Bombay and other commercial centres in India, which certainly had not in the past been as close as it should have been. He hoped that when the Government was at Delhi it would be possible for the Member for Commerce and Industry to visit the great commercial centres of the East and West alike and with greater regularity, so far as Bombay was concerned, than heretofore. Government would shortly be addressing the Chambers of Commerce on this subject and on kindred matters connected with the Commerce and Industry Department in relation to the change of Capital, and they would look forward to receiving the views of the Bombay Chamber with those of the other Chambers on the subject.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark terminated the proceedings.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

### Cyclists vs. Parsi Pioneers "A" Team.

The first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was continued yesterday afternoon the competing teams being the Cyclists and the Parsi Pioneers "A" team. A fairly large number of spectators had been present to witness the game which from the beginning to the end was very exciting and interesting. The contesting teams were evenly matched neither of them could take any advantage over the other. The game at the conclusion stood one goal each and with a view to save the trouble of playing again on another day it was agreed to continue the game for ten minutes more. But even this did not help them. The scores remained unchanged and the game was declared drawn. The play was all along defensive and in some measure defective in attack. The referee was now and again compelled to give "sticks" against both the parties.

The teams were as follows:—

Cyclists:—J. Spilling; backs, N. George and W. George; half-backs, R. Knight, Vardon, and Ardagh; forwards, Hyde, Templeton, A. Spilling, Cornfield, and G. Knight.

Parsi Pioneers.—Goal, Mistry; backs, D. Ksranjia and T. Pavri; half-backs, R. Kerawalla, H. Doctor, and H. Wacha; forwards, Billimoria, Indawalla, Patel, Kalapesi, and H. Karaka.

The programme for the week is fixed as follows:—

Thursday, Warwicks vs. Rising Star.
Friday, Grant Medical vs. St. Xavier's.
Saturday, Cyclists vs. Parsi Pioneers "A."
Monday, 14th Hussars vs. Dorsets.

## INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

### Souvenirs to Secretary and Players.

A meeting of the Indian Cricket Team Committee was held yesterday in Naosari Buildings, Bombay, Sir D. J. Tata presiding.

The report and the audited accounts were adopted. When the team started for England it was estimated that the expenses would come to about Rs. 55,000, but under the capable management of Mr. J. M. Divecha, who accompanied the team as Manager and Secretary on the tour, the actual expenses amounted to only Rs. 49,475. Several members of the Committee warmly congratulated Mr. Divecha on this satisfactory result.

The Committee next considered the question of returning the guarantee money. A discussion followed, in the course of which it was stated that the Committee were bound to return the money as promises had been given to that effect in the beginning. It was eventually resolved to return the money 'pro rata' to the guarantors.

The Committee next unanimously passed a resolution to present Mr. J. M. Divecha with a souvenir in the shape of a gold watch and chain worth Rs. 300 in recognition of the honorary services rendered by him to the team during the tour in England. The cost of the souvenir is to be paid out of the amount of Rs. 871, which it was at first thought should be returned to Sir D. J. Tata. It was, however, pointed out that this was not guarantee money, but was a donation to the fund from that gentleman.

The Committee also resolved to present suitable souvenirs to all the members of the team, including the Secretary, out of the balance, which is Rs. 871.

A further resolution was passed cordially thanking Mr. J. M. Framji Patell and Mr. J. M. Divecha for their arduous work for two years. Another resolution thanked Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., the honorary auditors. It was also resolved to deposit with the Parsi Gymkhana the records connected with the scheme, for future reference.

The Committee was then dissolved.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Mantua," April 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Palmer, Mr. T. G. I.
Horason, Mr. W. S., infant, Mrs. and ayah.
Smith, Mr. J. H. and infant.
Meade, Mr. C. F.
Moss, Mr. C. W. and Mrs.
Newall, Miss E. G.
Shearman, Mr. H.
MacGregor, Mr. A.
Ward, Miss M. W.
Hindmarsh, Mr. T. A.
Rooke, Major.
Salkeld, Capt. H. and Mrs.
Kent, Mrs. J. L.
Noble, Mr. A.
Bishop, Mr. F. R.
Peal, Mrs. B. G. nurse, infnt, and child.
Willetts, Miss D. B.
Ewart, Mrs.
Dumaresq, Miss.
Atkinson, Mr. B.
Goodall, Miss B.
Ishmail, Mr. W.
Trestrail, Mr. G. F. W.
Goodsall, Mr. A.
Palmer, Mr. W. C.
Campbell, Mr. R. J.
Kunaa, Mr. O.
Bullimore, Miss M.
Burdon, Mrs. E., nurse and infnt.
Da Cunha, Mr. C. G.
Penot, Capt. C.
Wenot, Mr.

GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Gent.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Ferguson, Mr. A.
Clark, Mr. G.
MacMunn, Miss M. A.
Blane, Mr. P. Justice.
Cochmatter, Mr. F.
Perren, Mr.
Simpson, Mr. A. B.
Hord

## BY THE WAY.

### LATE EARLY EQUINOX.

The entry of the sun into the Zodiacal sign Aries, which marks the Vernal Equinox of the Northern Hemisphere, is due at 11·30 to-night, and thus an Equinox which occurs early in the year—March 21 is usually associated with that event—happens very late in the day. The interpolation of an extra day in February on account of Leap Year is responsible for the premature Equinox; while the odd five hours and forty-nine minutes by which the solar year exceeds a normal civil year of 365 days results in the first day of spring beginning this year ninety minutes before midnight. Next year the addition of that awkward fraction of a day which has baffled all attempts to invent an ideally simple calendar will carry the Equinox into the small hours of March 21, and not until 1916 will springtime again be ushered in before that date. But the first day of the astronomical spring, which serves for half the globe, rarely justifies itself in our small corner of the world.

### MR. TOM MANN.

Mr. Tom Mann, the well-known Labour leader who was arrested yesterday, some twelve years ago had a public-house in the locality of Covent Garden—a venture which at the time created considerable excitement in the circles where he was best known. At one time Mann was a staunch teetotaler. At an earlier stage in his career it was said that he seriously thought of entering the Church, and actually made his appearance in the pulpit at St. Thomas-square Chapel, Mare-street, Hackney. When he retired from the presidency of the Dockers' Union he was appointed secretary of the London Reform Union, and subsequently was for a time secretary of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. Mann was a pit lad in his youth, and may therefore be expected to know something of the conditions of labour in the coal mines.

### VISIT TO AUSTRALIA, &c.

In 1902 Mr. Mann went to Australia, where he took a prominent part in labour disputes. He returned to this country some two years ago. To a deputation of "Labour" men who met him at the docks he said: "I am going to advocate that kind of Unionism known as Industrial Unionism. Whilst, of course, I am a Socialist, and shall continue to advocate Socialism, I shall urge the elimination of the causes of sectionalism in industrial organisation, in order that they may be welded together in one compact mass, with a view to concerted action." At one time Mr. Mann attended Mr. Voysey's congregation. Later he turned to the Swedenborgians. He is a native of Warwickshire, where he was born fifty-six years ago.

### CABINET MINISTER'S LOT.

The worries and perplexities of the past three weeks have proved, what Ministers knew before, that a Cabinet Minister's is no "bobby's job." Bright, for instance, declared that: "The life of a Cabinet Minister is one needing very strong health, a very excellent stomach, and a conscience which does not trouble him. It is a position which no sensible man would for a moment envy."

### H. M. S. "QUEEN MARY."

There has never been a warship known as the "Queen Mary" in the British Navy before, so that to-day's launch on the Tyne brings a new name into the list of the Fleet. But several vessels were called the "Mary," which is a very old naval name. The most famous "Mary" in the Navy was the vessel built in 1649, which saw considerable service against Algerine corsairs, and was present at the battles of Bantry Bay in 1689 and Vigo in 1702. This ship was wrecked on the Goodwins, when all but three of her crew were lost in the great storm of November 1703, and there does not appear to have been a warship called the "Mary" since.

### BISHOP MOULE AND "TESS."

Dr. Moule, the Poet-Bishop of Durham, whose "Strike" hymn is being widely sung, was probably the original of one of the characters in Mr. Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." In that story the Bishop's father is represented by old Mr. Clare, vicar of Emminster (Evrdington), "a splendid descendant in the direct line from Wyclif, Huss, Luther, and Calvin." Cuthbert Clare, Angel's brother, is supposed to stand for the Bishop of Durham himself, "a classical scholar, Fellow of his College, down from Cambridge for the Long Vacation." Cuthbert was one of the two brothers-in-law who walked behind "Tess" on her retreat from Emminster Vicarage, and found the heavy boots she had hidden in the hedge by a gate-post.

### SUN YAT SEN AND THE BIBLE.

It has been frequently stated that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is a Christian. When the Chinese were celebrating earlier in the year the introduction of the Christian calendar, he said to Mr. E. W. Twing, General Secretary of the International Reform Bureau in China, who had offered his congratulations on that occasion, "I thank you for your kind sentiments, and I hope by obeying the voice of God to give to the people of New China a just and righteous government." Later, when receiving a beautiful Bible presented by Christian Chinese, Dr. Sun Yat Sen said, "We are trying to build up a New Republic on the principles found in this book."

### MOTOR-CAR HABIT IN CANADA.

Motor-cars and motor sundries to the value of over a million dollars were shown at the exhibition this month at the Toronto Armouries. This was the largest show, writes a correspondent, ever held in Canada. In fact any non-Canadian visiting the show could not tell from the display of cars or the aggregation of wealth represented that he was not at one of the great motor exhibitions at Madison-square, New York. Canada's interest in the motor is proportionately as great as that of any country in the world. But the rate of increase in the purchase of cars in cities like Toronto and Montreal has been much more rapid than in New York and Chicago. Seven years ago there were perhaps fifteen motor-cars in Toronto, where now there are thousands of all varieties and makes.

### HUMBER TRAINING SHIP.

It has just been decided to discontinue the "Southampton" as a training ship. For many years the old frigate, built a little over a hundred years ago, has been a striking feature of the port of Hull, and visited by thousands of sightseers. The vessel was engaged in the first Natal war, and is a very interesting and picturesque specimen of our old wooden walls. The boys at present on the ship will be transferred to various industrial schools on land. Many of those who have been trained there now occupy responsible positions.

### FRENCH EMBASSIES TO MOROCCO.

Now that M. Regnault is on his way to the Moroccan capital, "Le Temps" recalls the experiences of the first French Ambassador to the Moorish kingdom. The very first was a certain Estelle, a merchant; but he was very soon sent home by the Sultan on the ground that "the business of Princes cannot possibly be conducted by tradesmen." Then, in 1693, Louis XIV. sent M. Pidow de Saint-Olon; and he too was treated with inadequate respect. The Sultan kept him waiting ten days, as it were in quarantine, for an audience, promising, every morning, to receive him, and breaking his promise every afternoon. Finally he sent for him, accepted his presents, listened to his compliments, and then wished him good-bye, saying that he could not hear him further, as he was just starting on a long journey through the interior of his dominions. The object of the embassy was to procure the release of certain Christian prisoners; but M. de Saint-Olon had to retire leaving them all in slavery.

### AFFECTION FOR THE LATE KING EDWARD.

The Emperor's affection for the late King Edward was, the writer tells us, much more deeply rooted than the outside world will ever know:—When the news was broken to him that his beloved uncle had passed away, those about him declare that the Emperor utterly broke down—possibly the only occasion upon record—and putting his head on his arm, sobbed quietly to himself for several moments. Once he had recovered from the first shock, however, the innate man of action asserted himself. As though half ashamed of the weakness into which he had been betrayed he gruffly, and in his most peremptory manner, gave instructions for instant preparations to be made for his immediate departure for London.

In connection with the photographic survey and records of Surrey, it has been suggested that records of elephants who were employed in ploughing farm land at Burstow, near Redhill, should be secured.

## THE TWO SERVICES.

### "FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED."

A mild sensation has been caused at the Home ports by the receipt of telegraphic instructions from the Admiralty directing various ship in the Home Fleet to be in all respects in a state of efficiency by the 30th instant. Some of the vessels enumerated in the order are undergoing minor refits which have to be expedited in order to comply with the Admiralty's requirement. The first interpretation placed upon this emergency order was that it foreshadowed international trouble, but this has now given place to the opinion that, arising out of the reorganisation of fleets, the First Lord of the Admiralty anticipates being called upon to defend the "instant readiness" of the Home guard, and is taking steps accordingly to be able to give a satisfactory reply.

### GUNLAYING ACHIEVEMENT.

The value of the meritorious performance of eight hits in successive rounds from two 18·5in. guns in the battleship Orion is greatly enhanced by the exacting conditions which govern the Test of Gunlayers this year. Another turn has been given to the screw of gunnery efficiency by a further reduction of the time allowance, in order to give effect to the dictum that in a fleet action, other things being equal, victory will rest with the force that is able to deliver a succession of hard and rapid blows. The dimensions of the target are the same as in the Gunlayers' Test last year, when the size of the canvas was reduced, but the time allowance between each round is reduced, and a direct hit is disqualified if too many seconds are occupied in laying the gun. The fact, therefore, of four rounds and four hits having been made by each of the twin guns in one of the Orion's 13·5in. barbettes well within the time allowance—sufficient in one case for a fifth round to be fired—shows conclusively that in the hands of well-trained gunners the new weapon has tremendous potential qualities, and that the men behind the Orion's guns, who in the aggregate made 24 direct hits out of 35 rounds, are valuable national assets.

### CHEAPER SHIPBUILDING.

Proof is afforded in the Navy Estimates that new construction is much more economical than it was in the early days of the Dreadnought era. Measured in cost per ton, which in the original ship of the all-big-gun type was £101·29, the average has sensibly declined, as will be seen by the cost per ton of the following ships for which the completed cost is stated in the Estimates: Orion, £85·28; Thunderer, £83·79; Conqueror, £68·69; Monarch, £83·86; Lion, £78.49; Princess Royal, £76·43; Hercules, £83·05; Colossus, £83·63. The Cost per ton of protected cruisers has also dropped from an average of £73·8 for the four Bristols, to £61·86 for the three Chathams. In a word we are buying sea power at a much cheaper rate than any other country, and in the circumstances it is not surprising that so many warships for foreign Powers find their way to British yards.

### THE "QUEEN MARY" AND "AJAX."

The launching on successive days this week of a battle-cruiser and battleship for the British Navy is subject-matter of more than ordinary interest. To the "Queen Mary" which was put belongs the unquestionable honour of being the most powerful battle-cruiser in the world—an embodiment, as Lord Farnese aptly expressed it at the proceedings which followed the launch, "of all that the best knowledge and highest skill can devise for the naval service of the nation." The "Queen Mary," like the battleship "Ajax," which has followed her into the domain of Father Neptune, are much more powerful ships than they appear on paper, and the tactical ideas which they express are capable of being assessed at their true value only by the highest experts. For the general reader it is sufficient to realise that the "Queen Mary" and Ajax represent the greatest advance in everything that comes within the compound title of offensive-defensive fleet units.

### DOCKYARD ADMINISTRATION.

When the Admiralty first introduced the "premium bonus" system into the Royal dockyards, it was hailed with a chorus of welcome on all sides, and they were praised for at last coming into line with the private firms of the country, from whom they stood, if they would, to learn so much in business matters. But, like the naval gunnery boom, the "premium bonus" boom is on the downward track, and has now been abolished in the Royal yards, as it has disappeared from the warships of many of the much-praised private firms. There is, however, one innovation of recent years which, it is to be hoped, will not be allowed to languish or die for want of encouragement or lack of generosity in financing it. Undoubtedly the plant of any large establishment tends to be gradually improved by suggestions from men who are daily working it, and in practice great improvements are made in this way. When the plan of asking men in the Royal yards to put forward suggestions for improving the plant they worked was adopted, a great many suggestions were at first submitted; but the awards for those which were eventually accepted were too low for the best suggestions to be offered, and so they were held back by the men, who preferred to forego a bad reward and keep their suggestion for a better market when opportunity offered. It will be a pity if any undue parsimony in rewards is allowed to kill what should be is good a system in this country as it has proved to be in America.

### THE BISLEY MEETING.

Reports from New Zealand papers show that a correspondence has been going on with regard to the Bisley meeting. It seems to have been initiated by interviews with men who were shooting in England last summer, and as the opinions expressed are put forward with singular moderation, and are those of experts approaching the question from a detached standpoint, they are worthy of notice. It is satisfactory to note that all taking part bear testimony to the pleasant time they had in this country, and the manner in which they were welcomed, but in regard to the meeting itself they give expression to a certain sense of disappointment. The control and administration they consider inferior to that which obtains in New Zealand, and the system under which a competitor does not shoot with a rack rifle, but is allowed to buy various accessories meets with their disapproval. Unnecessary red tape is also animadverted upon, while the book of over 500 regulations is described as a "nightmare." Complaint, too, is made that the range officers are equally ignorant of its provisions, and that frequently at different butts different decisions were given. The range officers themselves come in for much criticism in regard to the want of sympathy and lack of manners displayed by some of them, a point to which we have ourselves at different times drawn attention to, but concerning which, we are glad to say, there has been a noticeable improvement, though there is still room for more. Other minor strictures are to be found, and as they have been put forward from actual knowledge, they are well worthy of consideration. The National Rifle Association is at present working under difficulties arising from various causes, and suggestions put forward in a friendly spirit should be welcomed.

### THE ROSS RIFLE.

While on the subject of Bisley, we announce, with pleasure, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," that information has officially reached us to the effect that two methods of sight attachment submitted for use with the Ross rifle have been approved, and that they will enable this weapon to be used with almost any sight passed by the council for use at this year's meeting in service rifle competitions. We trust this will end a controversy the Canadian side of which we have never been able to comprehend. Inquiries have merely elicited the charge that the council of the National Rifle Association have deliberately hatched a plot with the express object of barring the use of the Ross rifle at Bisley. We have been unable to obtain any evidence to support this remarkable statement, neither have we been able to find out why or where it originated. We have, however, discovered that in many quarters nothing at all is known as to the objects of the policy of the National Rifle Association in making experiments with aperture and other sights, or of the regulations concerning them, which have been issued at different times during the past four years and we can only presume that this ignorance also includes complete inappreciation of the stamp of gentlemen who control the policy at Bisley or the principles by which they are actuated.

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Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved glass 2½in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.

Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 188.

Engraved Glass Silver mounted Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 6-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8-8.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " 52 " " 35-8 " " 32

Menu Card holders Rs. 10. Cash Rs. 9.

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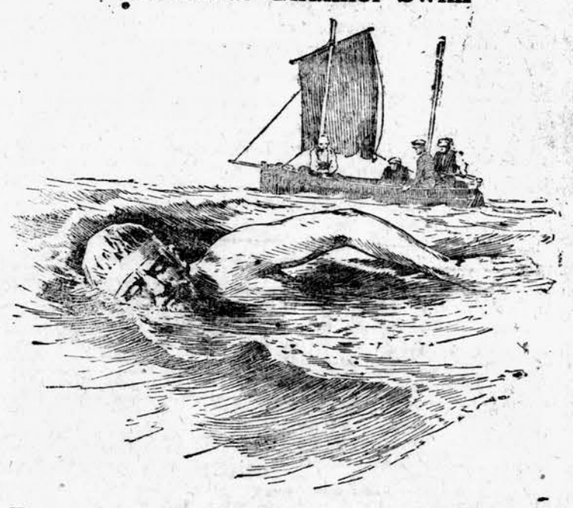

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